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The Public Service Monthly

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THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

BOARD OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

A TRAFFIC ANALYSIS.

The subjoined figures provide valuable material for the study of those who are interested in road making and maintenance problems. They are compiled from the daily records kept by all the government ferrymen of the traffic crossing over the various ferries throughout the province. The classification of traffic is sufficiently wide to permit of the inclusion of wayfarers of every variety, so that a study of the results will give a fairly accurate idea of the ordinary wear and tear to which our roads are subjected.

The month of September, 1913, has been chosen as a representative one, as at that time, although the water was low, all the ferries were working steadily, and as the movement of wheat really only began in earnest towards the middle of the month, there were none of the abnormal conditions of traffic which obtained a little later, when the fall rush of grain to market was in full swing.

The degree of settlement to which any particular part of the country has attained may be to a great extent judged by the returns. In the older and more thickly settled parts we find the number of foot passengers highest, as at the Fish creek or Tiefengrund ferries. The number of double vehicles is relatively higher for two reasons, the first being that on account of the absence of railway facilities the road traffic is greater, as for instance at the Elbow, and the second reason is due to the large number of new settlers or land seekers who are occupied in establishing themselves in their new homes, as at the ferry at Empress. It is probable that the large volume of motor traffic at the latter point is due to the numbers of land seekers who leave the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Medicine Hat, or from Alsask, on the Canadian Northern Railway, making their way across country to or from the branches of railways which run in a westerly direction across this part of the province.

Roughly speaking, in those parts where ranching still holds the premier position in the industries of the people, the ferry returns show a high number of animals not attached to vehicles being transported across the rivers, as at Saskatchewan Landing.

The large total of 201 for this class of traffic at the Empress ferry, however, is probably due to the stock being brought in by new arrivals.

It is gratifying to note the large number of automobiles carried during this month, as it is only a short time ago when it was somewhat inadvisable to take an expensive car across a ferry, as there was grave danger of an accident. The total number of motor cars conveyed, given as 1,895, indicates a great improvement in the quality of roads and ferry approaches.

Ferries	Double Vehicles	Single Vehicles	Saddle Horses with Rider	Anim- als not draw- ing ve- hicles	Passen- gers other than drivers of vehicles	Engines	Auto- mobiles	Totals
Fort Pitt.....	149	23	21	64	126	..	2	385
Yankee Bend.....	50	7	34	30	83	..	1	205
Lashburn.....	61	...	26	33	56	..	2	178
Paynton.....	143	80	9	32	264	..	...	528
Bresaylor.....	90	57	19	9	184	..	...	359
Delmas.....	115	80	35	30	310	..	...	570
Maymont.....	272	214	42	59	448	1	...	1,036
Radisson.....	157	74	...	10	252	..	7	500
Henrietta.....	54	23	6	...	327	..	87	497
Hepburn.....	242	43	5	17	253	..	...	560
Petrofka.....	409	178	6	82	723	..	103	1,501
Tiefengrund.....	881	258	9	213	1,679	3	35	3,078
Carlton.....	344	219	...	...	470	..	69	1,102
Wingard.....	151	43	6	30	211	..	...	441
Lily Plain.....	74	24	8	3	...	..	...	109
Cecil.....	249	26	3	33	542	..	6	859
Birson.....	206	67	16	13	443	1	4	750
Adams.....	235	183	51	154	571	..	109	1,203
St. Louis.....	313	178	95	52	708	..	104	1,450
St. Laurent.....	177	147	7	49	338	2	14	734
Batoche.....	493	242	18	41	806	..	34	1,634
Gabriel's.....	385	83	3	15	298	..	10	794
Fish Creek.....	988	502	...	42	1,184	..	191	2,907
Hague.....	301	120	...	17	581	..	19	1,038
Osler.....	274	202	3	5	651	2	11	1,148
Warman.....	126	103	17	15	437	..	28	726
Outlook.....	703	810	58	93	1,763	..	381	3,808
Elbow.....	1,268	316	18	248	960	2	126	2,938
Riverside.....	655	175	37	280	801	1	29	1,978
Log Valley.....	133	30	28	29	52	..	...	272
Herbert.....	494	45	43	7	125	1	10	725
Sask. Landing....	946	290	174	331	500	4	87	2,332
Pennant.....	701	139	63	145	318	2	6	1,374
Cabri.....	751	88	2	5	152	..	44	1,042
Owensville.....	260	73	25	92	190	..	24	664
Maple Creek.....	583	80	21	68	130	..	85	967
Empress.....	1,028	133	114	201	958	4	267	2,705
Totals.....	14,461	5,355	1,022	2,447	17,894	23	1,895	43,097

NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

This department does not forget the Christmas season for from far and near come very pretty Christmas cards from the little boys and girls who have been placed out in foster homes during the last three years by the Superintendent. Not only does he receive many such tokens but he also remembers his little friends, for this Christmas there were sent out from the office about three hundred and fifty Christmas cards. This includes about twenty-six sent to the deaf children at Winnipeg and four sent to the blind at Brantford, Ont. Besides this number of children who were remembered in this way, the department has also placed out in foster homes a great many babies, to whom for various reasons, the Superintendent thinks it best not to send the Christmas cards.

The inspection work is still going on, and in the next issue of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY we hope to be able to give some very inter-

esting statistics about the work for the year that has just closed. New children are continually coming into the department's hands for various reasons, and the Superintendent is successful in finding good foster homes for them. Just at present he would like to find Protestant homes for two little baby boys, aged about three months. All applications to be sent to the Superintendent at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, Sask.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

NEW RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

The following rural municipalities were established on December 31, before which date preparations had been made for electing a reeve and six councillors in each of them. The desired election took place in good time, so that these five organisations which were heretofore merely territorial units will have the privilege of local self-government. The names of the returning officers are given in each case.

	Returning Officer	Address
Rural Municipality No. 18.....	G. Mooney	Canuck
Rural Municipality No. 110.....	R. W. Allen	Piapot
Rural Municipality No. 171.....	Harry Keble	Richmond
Rural Municipality No. 172.....	L. J. Freeman	Richmond
Rural Municipality No. 495.....	G. H. Fawcett	Starblanket

No names have yet been given to these five new rural municipalities, as the choice will be left to the council boards in each case after the oath of office is taken early in January.

NEW VILLAGES.

The following villages were recently erected: Woodrow, on December 8; Springwater, on December 10; Hafford, on December 16; Waldeck, on December 23.

TOWNS ERECTED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

During 1913 the following towns were established; Ogema, on January 7; Mortlach on April 1; Radville, on May 1; Bredenbury, on May 1; Radisson, on July 1; Assiniboia, on October 1; Delisle, on November 1.

OUR CITIES.

For the benefit of our later readers we may repeat some information given in a previous number relative to cities of the province. In older countries and provinces the rural districts are being depopulated and the cities are growing, while in Saskatchewan not one city was formed in a period extending from May 26, 1906, until May 1, 1913. This is taken as a good sign of the times, for while Saskatchewan's population has increased by leaps and bounds it would appear that the great bulk of the people are settling on the land itself to produce wealth from the soil, instead of becoming nonproducers in some urban municipality. During 1913 two cities were erected, namely, North Battleford and Weyburn.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Throughout the length and breadth of Saskatchewan competent auditors are now issuing the annual financial statements of cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities. It is the right of every taxpayer in Saskatchewan to secure one of these statements, and if he fails to get this valuable information he should not be slow in demanding the same from the secretary of the municipality to which he pays his taxes. The annual report thus issued should be treated as a live, interesting document, and not set aside as material too uninteresting to peruse. If the rate-payers of a municipal organisation fail to show an interest in its welfare, it is uphill work for the councillors to carry on their duties. An awakened populace is one of the best incentives to a municipal council and its secretary to enter upon their duties in a whole hearted, lively and public spirited manner.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

THE COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

This commission was appointed on May 9, 1912, and consists of the following members: D. P. McColl, Superintendent of Education, Regina; W. A. McIntyre, Principal of the Normal Schools, Winnipeg; Daniel McIntyre, Superintendent of Schools, Winnipeg; T. E. Perrett, Superintendent of Schools, Regina; W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

The commission has conducted a wide and searching inquiry into the subject of agricultural and industrial education in our schools. A report was made at the last session, and the recommendations given below form an important part of that report.

1. That systematic efforts should be made to introduce more generally into the public schools the subject of nature study and school gardening, manual training and elementary household science, and to provide in the more advanced schools such instruction and training as well prepare teachers and leaders in these departments.

2. That for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing section an initial grant be made to each rural district providing the necessary accommodation and the minimum equipment prescribed by the Department of Education, such grant to be proportional within fixed limits to the amount expended on the equipment for any or all of these purposes.

3. That an annual grant be made to each rural district providing the necessary accommodation and the minimum equipment prescribed by the Department of Education and giving satisfactory instruction in any or all of these subjects.

4. That during vacation period or when the schools are not in operation and upon satisfactory evidence being furnished the Department of Education that such courses are necessary and in the public interest, provision shall be made in rural districts for giving short courses in agriculture and elementary science to the young people of the community by travelling expert instructors.

Clauses 5 and 6 provide that an initial annual grant be made to village and town schools on the same conditions as to schools in the rural districts.

7. That in order to encourage the establishment of industrial evening schools in which persons employed during the day may receive theoretical and practical instruction in English, mathematics, drawing, science, history and geography, as provided in section 92a of The School Act, a special grant be paid to any district establishing and conducting such a school.

8. That boards of high school districts be urged to make the necessary provision for short courses of instruction in agriculture during the winter months in accordance with the regulations governing high schools, and that an adequate grant be paid to high school districts providing the necessary money for such courses.

9. That high school boards be authorised to make provision in advanced manual training and household science and such specialised forms of industrial work as may be deemed advisable, taking into consideration the general demands of the province and local conditions, the regulations to be under the control of the Minister of Education.

10. That an initial grant be made to night schools providing the necessary accommodation and a minimum equipment.

11. That an annual grant be made to high school districts, giving satisfactory instruction in these departments.

12. That for the purpose of familiarising teachers in training with approved methods of instruction in school gardening and elementary agriculture, manual training and elementary household science, increased facilities be provided for dealing effectively with these subjects in the provincial normal school.

13. That as the complete development of agricultural education is found in the College of Agriculture it is desirable that steps be taken to establish in the University a school of domestic science and a college of technology for a corresponding development of industrial education.

14. That the Department of Education be asked to accept either agriculture or household science in lieu of physics or chemistry, in the examinations for third and second class teachers' diplomas.

15. That the University be asked to accept either agriculture or household science in lieu of physics or chemistry in the junior matriculation examination.

16. That competent persons with expert knowledge be appointed to stimulate, organise and supervise such work as may be undertaken in public and high schools in school gardening, agriculture, household science, manual training and related branches.

17. That provision be made as soon as possible for the appointment of expert district representatives corresponding to the itinerant instructors in Belgium and Denmark and the districts represented in Ontario to assist the Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture in promoting the work.

STUDENTS WHO WILL ATTEND FIRST CLASS NORMAL
JANUARY TO APRIL, 1914.

Regina—Crane, Frances A. M.; Eadie, Nelson Burns; Hay, Jean Munro; Couling, Charlotte Angelina; Crane, Charles Wesley; Black, George Patton; Mountford, Wilfred; Lussier, Edward Charles; Cayler, Charles Everett; Sloan, Wm. Emerson; Harvey, Fern Mildred; Norman, Murray; Wallwin, Frances Marion; Miller, Leslie Howard; Paulson, Mgt.; Henderson, Madeline Wilma; Speers, Lilian Wilhelmine; West, Earle Thompson; Scholes, Luella E.; Stewart, A. Pearl; Reed, Eliz. Jane; Clark, Frank Hume; Chown, Edith G.; Geake, Charles Page; Broder, Lizzie; Simpson, Evelyn Juliana; Barker, Harold Vincent; Reynolds, Charles Wyatt; Stanik, Albert; McIlroy, Eliz.; Lefurgey, J. Alexander.

Saskatoon—MacCallum, Edith Muriel; Houlding, Inez Elizabeth; Fraser, John Haddon; Naylor, Ada; Lick, Beatrice L.; Bennett, Leslie Francis; Campbell, Mgt. Paterson; Norman, Alfred George (Rev.); Reed, Lily Alice; Kristjansson Matthilder; MacDonald, Ruth Jean; Matheson, John Loye, Willis, Mgt. Gaye; Bamford, Thomas Gordon; McGregor, Robert.

STUDENTS WHO WILL ATTEND SECOND CLASS NORMAL
JANUARY TO APRIL, 1914.

Regina—Hall, Edna Sarah Margaret; Scott, Ella Mary; Sweet, Arthur Henry; Allen, Newton C.; Webster, Mary Isabella; Pritchard, Mary; Balkwill, Charlotte Lilian; Morrison, Mary Ellen; Smith, Queenie, May; Stephenson, Nettie; Taylor, Kathleen Ida; Black, Mary Martha; Oestreicher, John M.; Francis, Winifred Mary; Knight, Norma; Cole, Betsy Mary Ella; Scott, Minnie; Lee, Hila; Anderson, Runa; Kelso, Ada Elizabeth; Solomons, Rebecca Mable; Falloon, Ellen Edith; Leigh, Pearl Edna; Lewis, Aggie; Roy, Annie May; Langman, Daisy G.; O'Callaghan, Mary Elizabeth; Gallagher, John; Sharkey, Nora; Smith, Sadie Edna; McIntyre, Mary Jessie; Smith, Vina Elizabeth; Coleman, Bernice Winnifred; Hawkins, Mrs. May Olivine; McKnight, Edna Elizabeth; Edwards, Ethel Pearl; Hutton, Edith Margaret; Christianson, Sarah Augusta; Webster, Thomas Rowland; Park, Jean A. (not attending); Boone, Mary Evelyn; Hardin, Ruby Isabel; Downing, Sarah Florence Christena; Steabner, Sadie; Melhuish, Cassie.

Saskatoon—Lawrence, Henry Joseph; Sproule, Ethel Alena; McLeod, Albert Edwin; McPherson, Isabella; McMahon, Gertrude Winnifred; Muir, Eliza; Bishop, Edna Pearl; Cline, Martha Annie; Olmstead, Henrietta Hayden; Collins, Annie Louise; Busby, Minnie; Sr. Marie Thaddea de Sion; Fisher, Susie Margaret; Parker, John B.; Faithfull, Isabel Margaret; Walton, Mabel; Brears, Winnifred Jane Elizabeth; MacLean, Edith Catherine; Lepper, Velleitia Margaret; La Duke, Grace May; Simpson, Archie; Wheaton, Bessie Clara; Burrows, Annie; Yeats, Bertha Margaret Ford; Patterson, Thomas Bernard; Smith, Ethel M. Scotney; Meade, Eveline de Courcy; Switzer, Enid Mabel; MacDonald, John Arden; Fraser, Annie Belle.

APPLICANTS FOR THIRD CLASS NORMAL, JANUARY AND
FEBRUARY, 1914.

Regina—Robinson, George A.; McNee, Grace; David, James; Hopfenmuller, Lawrence M.; Calder, Donald George Scott; Partridge, Alice Amanda; Partridge, Lydia Jane; Stanchfield, Lynn; Veals, Howard James; Crosbie, Annie Margaret; Blackmore, Hugh Chester; Dunn, Charles Morton; Galbraith, Grace Elizabeth; Stephen, Etta; Grusz, Fred.; Sunstrom, Emma Caroline; Harvey, Charles Sidney; McBain, Robert Wellington; Goff, Flora Myrtle; Rae, Melville T.; Chisholm, Katherine; Dynes, Katherine Jane; Rathbun, Pearl; Lehmann, Menno M.; Hanby, Sarah Ann; Vigfusson, Valdimar Alfred; Doan, Marie W. Pauline; Colbo, Leslie William; Vincent, Gordon Gilmore; Pickering, Mrs. Mary Ellen; Wilkin, Wyllie Ivan; Matthews, Edith Lulu; Ross, Jennie Elizabeth; Anderson, Mary Ida; Mitchell, Marie Willson; MacDougall, Iva May; Bounds, Alfred Edwin; Harvey, Job Wilmot; McInnis, John Duncan; McLeod, Margaret Ellen; Calneck, John Maurice; Jackman, Gladys Carrie; Hewitt, Rhoda Kidman; Pohlmann, Anna Maria; Murison, W. James; Olmstead, Duncan McDonald; Ambrose, George Wendell; McMillan, Perrin; Kerruish, Elizabeth; Hammond, Elsie May; McDougall, Margaret Jean; Hale, Huldah; Burniss, Mae Nugent; MacDonnell, Victor; Mackay, Donald; Swerdfeger, Miles; Crane, Herbert William; Sinnett, Margaret Ellen; Kernahan, Harold Winslow; Kernahan, Caroline; Tremble, Olive Mary; Stewart, David Alexander; Mildenerger, John Joseph; Ferns, Herman; Carey, George Edward; McIntosh, John Logan; Stewart, Margaret Edna; Steadman, Lena; Edgar, Ross L.; O'Connor, Sadie J.; Schumacher, Barbara Helen; MacNeil, Mary Lizzie; McLean, Charles Spurgeon; Edgar, Mary W.; Cox, Frederick White; Vanderpant, Charles; Glover, Honor Elizabeth; Dawson, Edythe Jean; Giles, Margaret; McCann, John James; Leigh, Alma Louise; Cromie, Flossie Olive; MacIntyre, Barbara; Weaver,

Annie Laurie; Hawkins, William R.; Pitcher, Herbert Randolph; Chamberlain, Bessie; Kramer, Sylvester; Sharp, Wilfred Victor; Ferguson, Lorne; MacDiarmid, Albert Angus; Tuplin, John Albert; Jasper, Mary Magdalene; Hill, Amzetta; Cloutier, Elizabeth; Andrews, Margery Edna; Latour, Jacob S.; Stewart, Jean Margaret; Wall, Abraham C.; Stevenson, Ruth Eleanor; Collins, Annie K.

Saskatoon—Thompson, Elsie Barbara; Podjan, Henry; Carroll, Walter St. John; Geary, Mabel S.; Manley, Blanche; Procter, Ethel; Longton, Edwin Nield; Iverson, Emma; Thorsteinson, Annie; Johannson, Gudrun Asdis; Epp, Jacob G.; Griffiths, William; Murray, Mary Isabell; Furtney, Morton; Simmonds, Lawrence Myles; Manson, Katherine Margaret; Erskine, Jennie Burnette; Randall, Emma; Sr. Marie St. Theophile; Pember, Marie Josephine; Fodgett, Lilian May; Cline, Grace Marion; Rutherford, Julia Johnson; MacDonald, Eileen Lorraine; Dial, Mrs. Lillian Mae; Saunders, Luella Mae; Bacon, George Russell; Grandy, Anna S.; Gerhardt, Ruby; Leslie, Susan Elva; Thompson, Ida Johnstone; Deitz, Mabel Alice; McLean, Alexander Roderick; Lawson, Goldie Isabella; Sr. Marie Kathleen de Sion; Sr. Marie Norah de Sion; Guthrie, Christine; Almond, Marion Elizabeth; Lick, Cecil H.; McFarlane, Marie; Smith, Nellie Townley; Beaumont, Florence May; Eaken, Hugh Alexander; Halldorson, Kristolena; Sanford, Margaret Louise; Reid, Henrietta; Atkinson, Bessie; Ross, Frederick Thomas; Lawley, Elsie Kathleen; Cochrane, Georgina T. F.; McDonald, Willena Mabel; Sr. St. Rose (Rose Anna Billy); Gray, Maroon Esther; Thomasson, Thordis; Stearns, Edna Mary; Smith, Mrs. Rose McNamara; Bowles, Edith Ruperta (Mrs.); Dahl, Mabel Johanna; Murray, Charles C.; Murray, Stanley; Wiens, Sadie; Gould, Muriel; Murray, Maude; Kibbe, Grace Cornelia; Clink, Kate Gretchen; Huwald, Christian Wilmar; Carroll, Gerald Kenny; Walsh, Margaret; Knight, Thomas James; Murray, William Barr; Bryce, William; Chappell, Amy Mildred; Butler, Ruth Eileen; Moorman, Josephine; Stewart, Jessie G.; Marchant, Catherine; Gilpin, Charles Ridgeway; Wilson, Margaret Velma; McDonald, Winifred; Lepage, Yvonne; Turner, Mary; Evans, Russell Wadleigh; Villeneuve, Marie Jeanne Alice; Leitzke, Emma; Wiens, Isaac; Collins, John Joseph; Wright, Charles Alfred; Ovens, Julia M.; Forde, Mary Carroll; Bailey, Kathleen E.; Young, Horace Alexander; Beynon, George W.; Brown, Mrs. Mary Ellen; Houde, Marie Alvine Beatrice.

Moose Jaw—Fargey, Martha; Fulton, Jean Hamilton; Campbell, Edward William; Kirk, Ernest Courtney; Tennant, Eva Bell; MacKay, Nettie MacLeod; Spicer, Ethel Elizabeth; Mines, Martha Myrtle; Thompson, Margaret Anna Bella; Shields, Burnit A.; Sisson, Karl Logan Whitefield; MacLean, Malcolm Hugh; Hunt, Eula Eutoka; Todd, Eldred Walton (Mr.); Jares, Mrs. Maud D.; MacArthur Dougald Finley; Stephens, Estella; Hunt, Esther; Yates, Aubrey Kent; Palmeter, Nora Alberta; Madge, Marjorie Jellicoe H.; MacInnis, Wm. Hector; Graham, Elizabeth; Weir, Jessie; Ferguson, Colin Campbell; Flood, Clement, Thomas; Harding, Alexander Claude; Johnston, Robert Kells, Gunn, Wallace Ray; Hanley, Ruth Holmes; Rose, Norman J.

Prince Albert—Clubb, Alfred J.; Millburn, Thelma; Cook, Mrs. Camilla; Yaremovitch, Andrew; Schiltroth, Mabel; Ballentine, Kate Bremmer; Macdonald, Mary Louise; Duffy, Bridget Elizabeth; Headrick, Sarah Blanche; Harrower, Nellie; Hardy, Naomi Elizabeth; Beckwith, Lloyd Newcombe; Keffer, Franklin Mager; Graves, Birdie Edith; Wilson, Fanny Irene; Jeffs, Florence Adelaide; Brougham, Muriel E.; Dewdney, Kathleen Sarah; Andrew, Lillian Boswell; Hull, Roy Wilmot; Jordan, Mary Bertha; Winters, Beatrice Margaret; Carr, Ruth Mary; Archer, Ernest William; Jamieson, Laura Jane (Mrs.); Dowling, Mina Bela; Pushie, Ida Gertrude; Wittich, Milton; Atkin, May E.; Armstrong, Matilda; Alexander, Margaret J. H.; Galvin, Ida; Winfield, Mary Elizabeth; Black, Thomas E.

Yorkton—Eyolfson, Evaline Matilda; Bennett, Katie Jane; MacLeod, Ethel Mary; Olson, Cora Olivia; Gray, Marguerita; Bradbrooke, Francis Delaforce; Olson, Hilda Claudine; Willway, Annetta Sybil; Brown, Helen Francis; Clements, Robert Walter; Kushneryk, Una; Kozier, Michael J.; Doty, Ethel Eva; Cummings, George Stanley; Bird, Mary Ann; Austin, Ada E.; Terry, Janet; MacDonald, John Arden; Clark, Ernest Sandford; Matheson, John Renwick; Borrill, Charlotte May; Clement, Marguerite Charlotte Pearl; Tripp, Wilfred A.; Sveinson, Sophia; Peters, Paul H.; Bush, Mary Eleanor; Wren, Florence McKay; Gleason, John James; Richardson, Lawrence Sister; Smith, William Elroy; Reed, Herbert Lawrence; Chartrand, Zita; Bjarnason, Olof (Miss); Perry, William Joseph; Robertson, David Alexander.

Moosomin—Merrin, Cora Frances, Bateman, Hilda Maud; Flaws, Myrtle Mary; Crossman, Cora Cecily; McAdoo, Mary Maud; MacLean, Gertrude Elizabeth; Abel, Wilena; Raney, Evelyn Margaret; McAdoo, William James; Preston, Janie; Murphy, Marguerite Jessie M.; Struble, Florence Marie; Lynd, Sarah May; Connor, Bertha Florence; Tetlock, David; Switzer, Clement Robert; Easton, Helen Rebecca; Rask, Annie Elena; Reed, Winifred; Farrell, Elizabeth Isobel; Clarke, Effie M.; Miller, Montague Arthur; Burke, William Lionel; Jamieson, Gladys B.; Robertson, Peter McDonald; Rutherford, Annie Elizabeth; Smith, Cornelia Carver; Castleden, Geoffrey Percy; McLean, Annie Norma.

Weyburn—Burton, Louise Grace; Donnelly, Annie Lucy; McNeil, Charlotte Esther; Connelly, Adeline Rachel; Sproule, Florence Almeda; Campbell, Mary Jane; Hayes, Eliza Maud; Park, Olive Josephine; Ross, Fred. Herbert; Marchand, Edina; McGowan, Winnie Hazel; Marshall, Margaret; Haver, Malcolm James; Fraser, Aldeen M.; Wedin, Helen Marie; Gobbs, Laura Jessie; Morgan, Pearl M.; Jackson, Edith May; Davies, Charles George; Faulds, Ethel Belle; McDermott, Edmund; Simpson, Pearl; Wingham, Clifford Lawton; Elling, Esther Maria.

Swift Current—Boyd, Lila Isabella; Dawson, Edythe Jean; Marshall, Elizabeth; Astring, Julian; Lawson, Lola Louise; Kleven, Victor Ernest; Simons, Clarence Meral; Olson, Evelyn; Thurston, Fern Lucia; Prentice, Beatrice Helen; Gordon, Bertha Gaynelle; Meston, Frances Ella; Ranks, Pearl Lila; Phalen, Nora E.; Garvie, Wilbur; Wilson, Margaret; McEown, Carlyle, Anderson, Newell M.; Coyne, Hannah N.; Stewart Laura; Purcell, Ellen Mary; Grenny, Anna M.; Peer, Philip R. B.

Estevan—Willis, Percy Miller; Cronk, Hazel Geraldine; Creighton, Vera Youmans; Addie, Mavis; Boddy, Alma Muriel; Bride, Gertrude Elizabeth; Bullied, Elsie Gertrude; Sinclair, Helen; Truscott, Gertrude Estelle Fern; Preston, Violet Alda; Currie, Grace Evelyn; Archibald, Nellie; Murray, Mary M.; Yeates, Jessie Beatrix; Boyd, Margaret Ethel; Murray, Nellie Stewart; Taisey, Frances Beulah; Wilson, Estella May; Dawson, Ethel Lavina; MacGregor, Alice Caroline; Ferguson, James Andrew; Hanson, Annie Beatrice; Zerbach, Edna Esther; Shepard, Mrs. Helen Amelia; Garratt, Mary Elizabeth; O'Leary, Ellen Veronica; Erskine, Dorothy Margaret.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS BRANCH.

A gratifying amount of interest is being shown in the work of this new branch of the Department of Agriculture, and many letters are being received not only from individual farmers but also from associations which are almost in a position to be organised immediately.

All of the associations organised under the new Act will have the same set of standard bylaws which will apply to all and which must be approved by the Lieutenant Governor. Afterwards each association will have the power to adopt supplementary bylaws such as will be suited to the particular class of business in which it intends to engage. These latter, or supplementary bylaws, are the private business of the individual associations.

The standard bylaws, which all have to comply with, are now being prepared, and will be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council at an early date. They provide for a uniform system of directors, which shall be three, six or nine, elected in relays in a similar manner to that which obtains in an election of trustees for a school board, and will hold office for three years, the object of this being to give continuity to the policy of the association.

The amount of capital and size of shares will be determined by each individual association. Provision is made for the holding of an annual meeting on a set date, and the annual returns must be in the hands of the registrar by the end of January, the books having been closed on December 31 of each year.

A proper annual audit must be made of the accounts of each association. The auditors are to be appointed by the association and they need not necessarily be what are known as official auditors.

It would be premature to announce these bylaws in their entirety until they are approved. It is certain, however, that there is nothing of a restrictive nature in any of the clauses, but they are designed to cover all debateable questions which may arise during the operation of any association.

LIVE STOCK COMPARED WITH GRAIN GROWING.

Figures compiled by the Statistics branch very forcibly indicate the necessity for a well marked increase in the live stock of the province. Including the ranch stock there are only about six milk cows and beef cattle per farm. In the older settled districts there is an average of from twelve to fifteen head per farm.

If the people of the rest of the province were to pull up the average number of cattle on their farms to that of the older settled districts, it would mean an increase of slightly over half a million head of milk cows and beef cattle. This is not an impossible task, and with care and the proper preservation of female stock it could be accomplished within the next two or three years. With the impetus that has been given to mixed farming it is hoped that this desirable result will be achieved.

The same condition of affairs obtains even to a greater extent with sheep and swine. At the present time sheep average a little over one to each farm in the province, and swine something over three head per farm. This means that only about 5 per cent. of our farmers are really keeping any large flocks of sheep, and that quite a large percentage do not even touch that very valuable rent payer—the hog.

With the low price of grain and the present high price of meat, the economic waste of not feeding more grain to stock must be apparant to everyone. It becomes even more evident when a comparison is made with the grain acreage figures. The increase in live stock in 1906 over 1901 was 113 per cent.; in grain acreage in the same period it was 259 per cent. In 1911 over 1901 the increases were 351 per cent. and 1,284 per cent. respectively, and in 1913 over 1901 the increases were 401 per cent. for live stock as against 1,457 for grain acreage. This shows conclusively that the number of live stock is not nearly maintaining its ratio to the grain acreage, but that on the contrary with each succeeding year live stock is falling more and more behind.

In this respect a comparison with Ontario live stock and grain acreage figures is interesting in as much as they show that the decrease in live stock is in almost exactly the same ratio as the decrease in rural population. For instance, the decrease in live stock in 1911 over 1901 was 4.15, while the decrease in rural population during the same period was 4.18. Similarly the decreases in 1913 over 1911 are 6 and 9 per cent. for live stock and rural population respectively.

WEED CONTROL WORK IN 1914.

The Department of Agriculture is making an earnest effort to get every municipality in the province to adopt one or other of the three plans outlined below, and it is desired to impress upon the council boards that the sooner they take action in the matter and appoint their agricultural secretaries, the sooner the Weeds branch will be able to get in touch with the men and render them the greatest possible amount of advice and assistance. By taking early action council boards will do much to secure the best results.

Plan One.—The first suggestion is that each rural municipal council should appoint one man, who will do all the weed work of the municipality at a salary that will enable him to devote all his time to the work, and

who would be given the title of "municipal agricultural secretary" instead of weed inspector, so that the public may get away from the police idea. As soon as notice of any such appointment is received from any council the Weeds branch will communicate with him, will meet him in his own district to discuss the work, and will give him whatever advice and assistance he may require. He will take up the matter of clean seed, test for weed seeds and for germination, and wherever possible will help to find clean seed. He will be expected to enforce the provisions of The Weed Act; to attend the two weeks' short course about the beginning of June, full particulars of which will be mailed to him later; to take up all questions of rural organisation, such as rural telephones, or rural co-operative societies for marketing, etc., according to the needs of the community; and will be called on to take advantage of whatever assistance from the College of Agriculture or from the department may be available, such as institute work, agricultural competitions, live stock distribution, and so on. He is to be the agricultural organiser of his district, the agricultural business man of his municipality.

This is a big undertaking, and there are not many in the province who could do the work with 100 per cent. of efficiency. But in every municipality there can surely be found a man who can do the work with at least 25 per cent. of efficiency, and that will pay his salary a dozen times over in a year.

As an agricultural people we must learn to pull and work together, and it is believed that the municipality which puts into the field a good man under this plan will make more progress along agricultural lines in three years than will be made in fifteen years under our present disorganised methods.

Plan Two.—If the council cannot see their way to adopt plan one, the next best plan would be to put all the money they can afford into the services of the best man they can secure for whatever amount of money their means will permit. This method will give more satisfaction than dividing the money amongst several men as has been done formerly. The appointment would have to be for the year, and the man paid for the time he works. It is easier to find one good man for the weed inspection work than it is to find six, which means that one man has only one-sixth as much local feeling to contend with. This man, also, will be expected to attend the short course as indicated in plan one.

Plan Three.—To appoint two or more men, one of whom would be head weed inspector and would attend the short course, direct the work of the other inspectors and undertake what prosecutions may be necessary.

As soon as any municipality reports the appointment of a man for this work, full particulars of the general short course for weed inspectors, which will be held about June 1, will be forwarded. The railway fare to the short course of one representative from each municipality will be refunded.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS AT SASKATOON.

The period from January 20 to January 30 will be a time of great activity at the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon. The Provincial Seed Fair takes place from January 20 to 23, while the Convention of Agricultural Societies, the Dairymen's Convention and the Provincial Poultry

Exhibition will all take place from January 27 to January 30. In addition to all these important gatherings, from January 20 to January 30 a short course of lectures will be given, covering every phase of agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Altogether there is no doubt that this will be the most important gathering of agriculturists of the year, and if at all possible all farmers should make a point of attending, as anyone who does so is certain to increase his efficiency by acquiring a fund of information which will mean dollars and cents to him hereafter.

SASKATCHEWAN DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

The convention of Saskatchewan Dairymen will be held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 28 and 29.

A splendid programme has been arranged, and local and outside speakers will have useful information for the meetings.

Dairying in general and creamery work in particular is becoming an important factor in Saskatchewan, and is likely to show rapid growth. Many difficulties may be avoided or overcome by starting with a knowledge of what is required, and ere long none but the best will be demanded by the consuming public in the best market centres and also in smaller places. The convention will offer an opportunity of gathering information to those contemplating or now engaged in dairy work. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

For further information, write W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Regina, Sask.

STALLION ENROLMENT BULLETIN NO. 39.

The Live Stock branch of the Department of Agriculture has, in the press bulletin No. 39, which deals with the enrolment and registration of stallions, and explains the procedure required to record horses by registration in the stud books of other breeds, under the system controlled by the Canadian live stock records at Ottawa.

One of the principal features of the bulletin is "Comments on registration certificates not recognised in Saskatchewan," which is illustrated by about twenty half tone plates of registration certificates that have been issued by horse recording associations doing business in the United States and Canada, but which are not recognised either at Ottawa or by this department.

The statistical table of enrolment of stallions by breeds, divided in classifications of pure bred, grade, cross bred and scrubs, shows that 2,006 stallions have been enrolled between August 1, 1912, and July 31, 1913.

The following subjects have been treated in the bulletin: Some facts concerning Percheron and French draft horses; the nonstandard bred stallion; definitions of terms used by horse breeders; warnings to buyers of stallions; fraudulent horse pedigrees; precautions to be observed in recording certificates of registration; list of recognised and unrecognised stud books and records.

These articles are followed by a tabulated list of names and addresses of owners of enrolled stallions, classified by rural municipalities.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free of charge by addressing the Statistics branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

DECEMBER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The live stock markets during the past month have evinced no sensational tendencies, and, taken as a whole, the holiday season, particularly in Canadian markets, has had little or no effect on values.

Prices, with the exception of hogs, have not varied greatly, and a general even tone has been maintained throughout.

In the case of both Canadian and American markets there has been a lack of finished stuff to meet the demand. With the exception of the International week at Chicago, finished animals were not in sufficient evidence to meet the demand at any time, although the entire continental trade shows discrimination against heavy cattle. Canadian markets especially deplore the lack of feeding, which is evidenced in all classes of stock. Stocker and feeder cattle are in good demand on both sides of the line. Good to choice stock heifers run as high as \$7 on the Chicago market, or only 80 cents per hundred less than choice beef.

In sheep and swine there is a heavy run of light stuff on both sides of the boundary. Hogs have been subject to considerable fluctuation, and a steady market cannot be anticipated for some little time to come. Sheep business is light throughout, with a good demand for finished and high quality stuff.

	Calgary		Winnipeg		Toronto		St. Paul	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Prime Beef—								
Steers and Heifers	\$6.50	\$7.50	\$6.50	\$6.75	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$7.50	\$7.75
Butcher Stuff—								
Steers and Heifers	6.25	6.75	6.25	Firm	7.50	8.00	6.75	7.00
Steers (Common) ..	5.25	6.00	4.75	5.25	5.50	6.00	5.50	Firm
Choice Fat Cows ..	5.25	5.75	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25	6.00	6.60
Common Fat Cows	5.00	5.35	3.50	4.25	4.00	4.50	4.50	Firm
Canners	3.50	4.50	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	3.50	4.00
Bulls	4.00	5.25	4.00	5.00	2.75	6.50	4.30	6.00
Stockers and Feeders	5.50	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.90	6.25
Milkers and Spring-								
ers—Best	70.00	85.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	110.00	60.00	85.00
Common	60.00	70.00	45.00	60.00	45.00	70.00	40.00	60.00
Veal—								
Choice	7.00	8.00	7.00	Firm	9.50	10.50	9.00	9.50
Heavy	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	4.50	5.50	4.50	Firm
Hogs—								
Select	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.75	8.25	8.75	7.40	7.60
Medium	5.75	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.75	8.25	7.00	7.35
Common	5.10	5.50	5.75	6.10	6.30	7.50	5.80	6.70
Sheep—								
Choice Wethers ..	5.25	5.65	5.50	Firm	5.25	6.65	5.70	Firm
Medium Ewes								
and Wethers ..	4.75	5.25	4.75	5.25	3.25	4.50	2.50	3.50
Lambs	5.75	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.50	9.00	7.00	7.40

THE SASKATCHEWAN CLYDESDALES AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

Horsemen of Saskatchewan are to be congratulated on the creditable showing made by the horses sent under the auspices of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture to the Chicago International. Twenty head in all were sent, representing nine different owners, and they emerged after the keenest competition at perhaps the most important stock show yet held with twenty-one prizes to their credit. Considering the great distance from which the horses came, and the bad weather which prevailed throughout the exhibition, this is indeed an excellent record. The exhibit received three first prizes; six second; three third; one fourth; three fifth; three sixth prizes and two others placed in Futurity class for young horses. Below is given the full list of Saskatchewan prize winners:

Class	Number of Saskatchewan Entries	Number of Prizes	Placings	Name of Horse	Name of Owner
Aged Stallions.....	1	1	2nd	Prince Robert.....	H. McLean, Arcola
Two Year Stallions.	3	3	2nd	Fyvie Emperor.....	R. Sinton, Regina
			3rd	Gallant Buchlyvie....	W.H. Bryce, Arcola
			6th	Glendale Squire....	R. Sinton, Regina
Yearling Stallions..	4	2	1st	Regal Sensation....	R. Leckie, Arcola
			7th	Hillcrest Favorite....	A. Mutch, Lumsden
Futurity.....	4	3	1st	Regal Sensation....	R. Leckie, Arcola
			6th	Hillcrest Favorite....	A. Mutch, Lumsden
			7th	Dunrobin Hiawatha.....	Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon
Stallion Foals.....	1	1	1st	The Bruce of Hillcrest.....	R.H. Taber, Condie
Yeld Mare.....	1	1	5th	Queen of the Revels	R.H. Taber, Condie
Two Year Mare...	3	2	2nd	Doune Lodge, Floradora.....	W.H. Bryce, Arcola
			3rd	Craigie's Meral....	University of Saskatchewan
Yearling Fillies....	2	2	2nd	Lady Bruce Hillcrest.....	W.H. Bryce, Arcola
			5th	Princess Pat.....	R.H. Taber, Condie
Filly Futurity.....	2	2	2nd	Lady Bruce Hillcrest.....	W.H. Bryce, Arcola
			5th	Princess Pat.....	R.H. Taber, Condie
Filly Foals.....	3	3	2nd	Rosie B.....	J. Haggerty, Belle Plaine
			4th	Hillcrest Queen of the Waves.....	R.H. Taber, Condie
			6th	Hillcrest Eva's Gem.....	R.H. Taber, Condie
The three animals Get of one sire.....	1	1	3rd	Get of The Bruce ..	R.H. Taber, Condie

Total prize money amounted to \$645.

British Columbia and Ontario also carried off their share of prizes, and the strength of the Canadian contingent may be judged from the fact that, excluding the other Canadian exhibitors the Saskatchewan horses were only beaten by two American owners.

Much trouble was taken in decorating the stalls. Covered first with bunting, they were ornamented by bands of oats, flax, alfalfa and wheat

sheaves. These, together with a fine electric sign bearing the word "Saskatchewan," made a very attractive showing.

The courtesy of the officials and the good sportsmanship of the other exhibitors were much appreciated, and combined to render the occasion one of the most pleasing events of the year.

OUR CREAMERIES.

The average price per pound during the summer season was 26.726c.

The number of farmers patronising the creameries in 1913 was 2,681.

This is an increase over the corresponding period of 1912 of 79 per cent.

The following is a statement of the increase in the production each year since the present policy of the government was inaugurated:

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1907.....	66,426	1910.....	462,221	1913.....	850,413
1908.....	220,262	1911.....	703,583		
1909.....	342,404	1912.....	850,413		

Seven creameries now operate throughout the winter; none operated before the inauguration of the present system.

The aggregate value of the winter make of butter in 1912-13 was \$37,454.53.

The average selling price per pound during the winter was 33 1-3 cents.

Patrons supplying cream in 1912 and 1913, and number of pounds of butter manufactured at each creamery in 1913 were as follows:

Creamery	1912	1913	Pounds of Butter Manufactured in 1913
Birch Hills.....	159	141	71,049
Cudworth.....	...	55	19,667
Langenburg.....	130	120	49,582
Lloydminster.....	177	278	114,897
Melfort.....	194	179	92,130
Moosomin.....	247	283	101,474
Oxbow.....	...	269	58,730
Shellbrook.....	63	100	36,318
Tantallon.....	127	150	44,495
Wadena.....	106	199	42,015
Regina.....	290	907	220,056
			850,413

SPECIAL DAIRY CARS FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and the College of Agriculture co-operating with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, have arranged for a series of meetings along several of the branch lines and main lines of the respective railways.

The use of a first-class passenger coach has been granted by the railway companies. This will be fitted up under the direction of the dairy commissioner for instruction purposes. The itinerary is an extensive one and will occupy about two months while visiting the following points:

Marchwell	Earl Grey	Bangor
Langenburg	Bulyea	Melville
Churchbridge	Markinch	Fenwood
Bredenbury	Southey	Hubbard
Saltcoats	Cupar	Ituna
Rokeby	Dysart	Jasmin
Yorkton	Lipton	Kelliher
Theodore	Balcarres	Touchwood
Springside	Abernethy	Punnichy
Sheho	Lemberg	Quinton
Foam Lake	Neudorf	Raymore
Tuffnell	Grayson	Tate
Elfros	Killaley	Nokomis
Leslie	Stockholm	Watrous
Wynyard	Dubuc	Young
Mozart	Hazelcliffe	Allan
Jansen	Esterhazy	Kinley
Lanigan	Rocanville	Biggar
Guernsey	Tantallon	Landis
Viscount	Welwyn	Coblentz
Colonsay	Spy Hill	Reford
Nokomis	Gerald	Scott
Drake	Cutarm	Unity
Strassburg	Yarbo	Yonker
Govan	Atwater	Artland

The work will include addresses covering every phase of dairying, with particular reference to co-operative creamery work and to the formation, improvement and management of a dairy herd. Addresses will be illustrated by lantern views and charts, and ample time will be given for discussion.

THE SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Since the last mention of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in these pages, the annual general meeting has been held, and with the publication of the balance sheet and of the directors' report a number of interesting facts and figures are available.

For the convenience of the shareholders' delegates who might wish to attend, the annual general meeting was not held until November, so that the directors' report covers a period of three months more than the balance sheet, which is made up to July 31, when the company's financial year is concluded. Of every department of the company's activities during the year ending on that date the same story of wonderful progress and expansion may be told, and the year's operations resulted in the handsome profit of \$167,926.86.

The company is now easily the largest initial grain handling concern in the Dominion of Canada. The manner in which its business has increased may be judged from the fact that from August 1, 1911, to July 31, 1912, the company handled 3,261,000 bushels of grain, while from August 1, 1912, to July 31, 1913, it handled 12,899,030 bushels, or very little less than four times as much. Of this amount 4,384,635 bushels were purchased, and 8,514,395 special binned for farmers, the number of elevators operated being 137. Seventeen million bushels of this year's crop were handled before Christmas.

At the time of the last general meeting the commission department at Winnipeg had not commenced operations. It has now become one of the most important and useful features, and during its first year, in addition to selling the company's own grain, it handled, on consignment, 8,515.057 bushels. The Winnipeg office is connected with the head office by direct private telegraph wire so that this enormous business might be handled with care and dispatch.

A few figures from the profit and loss account and other statements included in the balance sheet will be of interest. The revenue amounted to \$600,923.61, and the expenditure to \$423,996.75. Station expenses and supervision cost \$175,942.76; salaries \$41,186.04; interest on loans \$31,786.97 and depreciation on elevators and other property \$31,349.88. On the other side, the company received \$103,041.99 for commissions; for grain accounts \$334,106.44, and for storing and handling charges \$163,685.14. The assets stand at \$1,709,487.37. For shares, \$1,514,350 has been subscribed, and of this fifteen per cent. has been paid up. The amount of assistance received from the provincial government (to be repaid under the terms of the incorporating Act) is \$1,311,253.62.

A dividend of six per cent. was paid on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1912, and a dividend of eight per cent. was authorised on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1913.

The number of elevators now belonging to the company is 192, and one of the greatest difficulties confronting the management is the problem of finding competent operators. It can only be solved by the careful training of men who are in sympathy with the ideals of the company. All the assistants who are employed from time to time are given every encouragement to make themselves competent to be placed in charge of elevators. This policy is giving good results, and a corps of efficient and loyal operators is gradually being built up.

It was found during the past season that the work of supervising so many elevators was so great, and the general increase of the business was so rapid, that it could no longer be performed by one general superintendent. The system was therefore divided into the Northern and Southern districts and an additional superintendent was appointed over each. Thus the expansion problem has been satisfactorily solved, without impairing the unity of the company's policy.

Starting organisation work in 1911 with an office staff of one the company now has a staff of employees numbering 540, and occupies nearly the whole of two floors of one of the largest office buildings in Regina.

Fifty new elevators were constructed during the year, and several of the purchased elevators were remodelled. The 192 locals comprise 13,156 shareholders, holding a total of 36,362 shares.

The difficulty of financing so large a business, when the paid up capital is not more than \$250,000, is very great. It is estimated that at the end of the year 1913 the company will have utilised two and a half million dollars for the operations of that year. But each year of financial success will place the company in a still stronger position to control the grain trade in the interests of the farmers of the province.

As an indication of what the future may hold there is one paragraph of the directors' report which is full of interest for agriculturists. Speaking of future developments the report says: "The necessity of some action

by the company looking to the carrying of the grain of its patrons further than the head of the lakes has been a subject of considerable thought of the directors. A close study of the financial and other problems connected with carrying the grain grown by Saskatchewan farmers right through to the consumer is now being conducted, and there is every reason to believe, provided financial arrangements can be made, that the company may be able to effect an improvement in the prices realised by the producer by extending the area of its operations right through to Europe."

THE LIGNITE TESTS

Mr. S. M. Darling, who is conducting experiments with lignite coals on behalf of the government, reports from Estevan that the installation of the machinery has been completed and operations are now well under way, after some delay caused by the inability of the town of Estevan to supply adequate power. New boilers, however, have been installed in the town plant so that this handicap is now removed.

The report reads as follows:

The chemical composition of the Saskatchewan lignite opposes many obstacles to the successful marketing of it in its natural condition. Its 25 per cent. of water is poor stuff to pay freight on or to put into a furnace. It disintegrates or "slacks" very rapidly on exposure to the air and "fires" very quickly from spontaneous combustion; hence it is not practicable to ship it any distance or to store it in large quantities. Its light gases distil before the fixed carbon reaches the temperature of ignition, and, in the ordinary furnace, escape unconsumed. It has no "coking" quality whatever, and when thrown on the fire crumbles very quickly, giving rise to difficulties in firing and substantial loss through the grate bars. The mines are compelled to operate at a forced rate during the winter, and practically disband their organisation during the summer, which of course is far from satisfactory.

To market the lignite in a large way it must be crushed to about two inches, and thoroughly dried or partially or wholly carbonised, and the resulting products and byproducts utilised in the several ways for which they are best adapted.

On carbonisation, the products in round numbers are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gas, per ton of lignite..... | 10,000 cubic feet |
| 2. Oil or tar, per ton..... | 20 gallons |
| 3. Ammoniacal liquor | 35 gallons |
| 4. Carbon residue..... | 1,200 pounds |

The work naturally falls into four divisions:

1. Domestic fuel, for heating, cooking and lighting.
2. Fuel for steam raising purposes.
3. Fuel for gas producers to generate electrical energy.
4. Byproducts of the carbonising process.

1. *Domestic Fuel:* (a) Gas; (b) lump carbonised lignite; (c) briquettes.

The yields of gas and oil depend largely upon the temperature and rate of carbonisation. With a high temperature and quick carbonisation the yield of gas will be high and of oil low; while with a lower temperature, and longer time in which to carbonise, there will be less gas and more oil.

The gas has a heating value of 450 British thermal units per cubic foot, and makes a good "town gas" for use in stoves and ranges.

It contains a good percentage of illuminants, but has about fifteen per cent. of carbon dioxide, which almost entirely destroys the illuminating power. This carbon dioxide can be removed by passing the gas through lime, but the process is too expensive for commercial application. While the gas, therefore, has little value when burned in an open flame, it gives good service when burned in a mantle. But it is serviceable principally for fuel and power.

There is more gas in one ton of lignite than is required to carbonise the next ton. In practice only sufficient gas may be removed to supply the requisite fuel to carry on the process, the remaining portion being left to add heating value to the carbon residue; or all may be extracted and the surplus used in burning tile, brick, etc., or the entire yield may be sold as a "town gas" and the carbonising carried on by means of lignite producer gas.

From the viewpoint simply of calorific efficiency the lump carbonised lignite makes a first-class fuel for domestic ranges, heating stoves and furnaces. The objection is that handling produces a good deal of dust. I believe that briquetting is the solution of this problem.

I have made and tested these briquettes in three ways as follows. These three kinds stood handling, weathering and burning tests satisfactorily:

1. 79 per cent. *dried* lignite, 15 per cent. good coking coal, 6 per cent. coal tar pitch;
2. 79 per cent. *carbonised* lignite, 15 per cent. coking coal, 6 per cent. pitch;
3. 92 per cent. *carbonised* lignite, 6 per cent. pitch, 2 per cent. starch—cheap flour, bran scourings, etc.

A briquette made from bituminous coal holds together in the fire by reason of its *coking* quality. The lignite coke or carbon has no inherent coking quality, hence it is necessary to put in a binder that will not let go until it is burned. Starch, in the form of cheap flour, bran scourings ("red-dog") answers admirably, and has the advantage of adding but little ash to the fuel. But a briquette made with this binder alone is not waterproof. The 6 per cent. pitch serves the purpose of making the briquette easier of manipulation upon dropping from the press and for some hours afterwards, because the pitch "sets" quickly and prevents breakage; it also waterproofs the briquette. The briquettes made from the *carbonised* lignite gave better results than those from the merely *dried* lignite. They were quite smokeless and burned more like anthracite. The *dried lignite* briquette requires more careful handling. If it is thrown suddenly into a very hot fire the evolution of the light gases (which are of course removed when the lignite is carbonised) is so rapid as to make the briquette "pop" to pieces and cause some smoke. But the percentage of coking coal very largely overcomes this by coking and thus holding the briquette together.

The lignite tar procured by carbonising the lignite will yield a substantial percentage if not all of the pitch required.

As between the *carbonised* lignite and the merely *dried* lignite the question is essentially one of cost. In the latter case only the 25 per cent. of moisture is removed, while in the former the reduction in weight, in moisture and volatile, is 40 to 50 per cent.; but a portion of this loss in

carbonising is offset by the byproducts obtained. Further, some additional fuel is necessary to *dry* the lignite, while the carbonising supplies all the fuel (gas) necessary to carry on the process.

2. *Fuel for Steam Raising Purposes*—The cheapest way we now have of raising steam here is by burning raw lignite (with its 25 per cent. of water) under the regulation boiler or importing true coal for this purpose. This is expensive, and if manufacturers are to be interested the cost must be got down much lower.

The solution of this problem is to burn the *dried* or *partially carbonised*, pulverised to a fine dust, as a powdered fuel in a boiler of the type of the Bettington. The boiler was developed in England for burning the coal dust that accumulates around the collieries there. The dust is blown into the combustion chamber with a strong current of hot air and burns similarly to gas. In this way, the combustion is complete, every atom of the fuel value is obtained, and there is not the loss that is unavoidable with grates. This is the only way in which *all* of the heat units of the lignite can be utilised. The lignite should be dried, or if partially carbonised, 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the volatile should remain in the fuel.

Two of these boilers have been installed by the Dominion Coal Company, Waterford, Nova Scotia. I have shipped a carload of partially carbonised lignite there, and a demonstration will soon be made.

Somewhat elaborate tests are being made in the east of powdered fuel under locomotive boilers. Some of our lignite will be so tested. Powdered peat is burned under locomotives in Sweden. And notwithstanding the fact that their loads are lighter than ours, I believe it is possible that powdered lignite may be made serviceable under locomotive boilers here. The dried or partially carbonised powdered lignite is of course a first-class fuel with which to burn cement.

Briquettes can be made of the lignite which will give good results on the railroad; but I believe it will be necessary to incorporate a substantial percentage of coking coal. And I fear the expense of briquetting would run the cost up to a point where the briquettes could hardly compete in price for this particular purpose with the coal obtained rather cheaply at the head of the lakes or in the Lethbridge district. This can only be determined by actual test.

3. *Fuel for Gas Producers*—The carbonised lignite is one of the best of fuels for this purpose. A horse power can be gotten from *one pound* of the carbonated lignite, as opposed to eight pounds of the raw lignite under a steam boiler. This means as cheap electricity as can be gotten anywhere from solid fuel. It can hardly, however, compete with natural gas or hydro-electric.

After passing through the carbonising bench, the lignite is screened into several sizes. The dust and smaller sizes will be utilised as powdered fuel and briquetted and the larger sizes consumed in gas producers and on chain grates. For this latter purpose some advantage is gained by adding a small percentage of coking coal.

The carbonised lignite has a heating value of 12,000 to 13,000 British thermal units per pound—equal to pretty good anthracite and bituminous coal.

The fact that the lignite crumbles when carbonised makes possible a continuous carbonising process, thus obviating the laborious and expensive

charging and drawing of retorts as practised in coal gas plants. It also gives up its volatile much more readily than coal, hence it is not necessary to carry the high temperatures that are essential to the coking of bituminous coal. The entire process is mechanical. The costly element of labour is reduced practically to that required for merely watching the operation.

4. *Byproducts*—The ammoniacal liquor yields about fifteen pounds of sulphate of ammonia, worth three to three and one-half cents per pound as a fertiliser:

On distillation the water-free oil yields:

Light oils, benzine, toluene, etc.....	11.5 per cent.
Carbolic oils, some naphthaline	11.5 per cent.
Creosote oils.....	36.1 per cent.
Anthracenem, some paraffine.....	18.4 per cent.
Pitch, hard.....	22.4 per cent.

This oil or its distillates can be put to many uses—fuel oil, creosoting oil, leather preservative, waterproofing, pitch, etc. Upon exhaustive distillation it yields aniline dyes, carbolic acid, and in varying proportions all the other coal tar products. A wax derived from the heavier oil gives promise of being very valuable in the tanning and preparation of leather. There is practically an unlimited field for work on this oil or tar. My idea is to produce commodities as different as possible from the usual coal tar products found on the market, because with the rapidly increasing number of installations of byproduct coking ovens there will be large quantities of coal tar products put upon the market.

The time is not yet ripe for a central power station, distributing power over a wide area in the southern part of this province; the distances are too great and the population too small. For a time these different classes of fuel will be produced at the mine and shipped to various points of consumption. The mine will operate the year round at an even rate, with the consequent reduction in cost per ton. The products will be stored during the summer because, unlike the natural lignite, the carbonised lignite and briquettes will store indefinitely without deterioration or disintegration and without the danger of spontaneous combustion.

This ability to operate throughout the year at a fixed rate is, of course, a vital matter to the mine operator.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The University has recently received the generous offer of a valuable travelling scholarship from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. This scholarship is of the value of \$750 a year for two years, and is tenable by a student in Agriculture on condition that he study rural conditions in Europe and return to this province to take part in its work. Governor Brown has also given us \$200 in prizes to stimulate students to investigate and study co-operation. These prizes and the scholarship will be awarded during the coming session.

From the Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Carnduff, a valuable gift of plants has been received, and is now in use by the Biological Department. Gifts to the Museum from Mr. J. F. Cairns and Mr. H. V. McCreedy have also been received.

The attendance in Arts is at present 218, in Agriculture 109, in Law 37 students. It is probable that from 10 to 20 students will enter the course in Pharmacy which is to be held after Christmas. This will bring the total registration of students up to between 375 and 385. From these totals should be deducted 16 students registered in two Faculties.

Some particulars of the registration may be of interest. There are 90 new students in Arts. Of this number 66 entered the First Year, 21 the Second Year, 1 the Third Year and 2 the Fourth Year. Of this number 21 are women, and 7 are registered in the newly established course in Engineering. In Agriculture 11 have registered for the B.S.A. degree, 2 in the Second Year and 9 in the First Year. In the Associate Course 89 have registered, 58 in the First Year and 31 in the Second Year. There are 9 other students taking courses in Agriculture.

There are 15 nationalities represented in the student body, and 9 different religious denominations. Among the agricultural students the largest percentage is under 19 years of age, in Arts and Science from 19 to 23, but the difference is not very great.

VITAL STATISTICS, NOVEMBER, 1913

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Regina.....	36	29	46
Moose Jaw.....	34	46	23
Saskatoon.....	79	61	34
Prince Albert.....	33	14	9
North Battleford.....	16	13	12
Weyburn.....	10	40	5
	208	183	129
Rest of Province.....	1,281	431	357
	1,489	614	486

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THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TOWNSITES.

The decline in the interest in speculative real estate is shown by the marked decrease in the number of plans of subdivisions submitted for approval in the nine months ending December 31, 1913, as compared with the corresponding period in 1912.

	9 months 1913	9 months 1912
Total number of plans of all kinds.....	256	453
New townsites included in above.....	78	121
Withdrawals.....	6	8

The total number of plans submitted in the fiscal year ending February 28, 1913, was 493 of which 128 were new townsites. A "new townsite" designates the commencement of an entirely new community and is, in nearly all cases, situated on a railway. Of the 78 submitted in this fiscal year eight were owned locally. The remaining 70 were submitted by the three railway companies. Besides the above, plans of seven Doukhobor villages were received from the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

The table below gives particulars of the 256 plans received in the first nine months of this fiscal year:

Description of Plans Submitted	Number of plans	Number of school sites reserves of 1 acre	Number of public reserves	Area of public reserves in acres	Inspections made	Number of plans with- drawn
Additions to Cities.....	56	31	12	75.4	34	2
Additions to Towns.....	41	18	12	36.4	19	3
Additions to Villages and Hamlets.....	71	17	31	43.0	26	
New Townsites.....	78	36	45	107.8	51	1
Summer Resorts.....	6	4	1	2.0	1	
Cemetery Plans.....	4					
Total.....	256	106	101	264.6	131	6

The regulations requiring the dedication of 5 per cent. of the area of large subdivisions and at least two acres in each new townsite as a public reserve went into force on March 17, 1913. Previous to that time a number of surveys had been made under the former regulations requiring an acre reserve for school purposes in the form of an option to the school district, for three years at \$50 per acre. Thus 106 one acre reserves for this purpose were secured, 36 reserves are in new townsites and of these a number will no doubt be utilised as school sites.

The public reserves dedicated under the new regulations, comprising in all 101 parcels and totalling 264.6 acres will become a valuable public asset to the municipalities in or adjacent to which they have been secured. While primarily intended for school sites, they may be turned to various public uses at the discretion of the minister. After careful consideration

it has been considered advisable to retain the title in the name of his Majesty in each case and to give a long term lease of the parcel without compensation.

The policy adopted is briefly as follows:

Where the use of a public reserve is required for:

(1) A School Site.

At the formal request of a public school district duly erected, to lease suitable site for ninety-nine (99) years without compensation, a condition of the lease being the use of the site for school purposes.

(2) A Site for Municipal Building.

At the formal request of the council to lease suitable site for ninety-nine (99) years without compensation, a condition of the lease being the use of the reserve as a site for municipal building, which shall be a city or town hall, public library, fire hall, municipal hospital or other approved building on conditions respecting area to be built upon and care of grounds as may be deemed advisable by the minister.

(3) A Site for Park.

At the formal request of a council having a park committee to lease suitable site for five (5) or more years without compensation, a condition of the renewal of the lease being the use and maintenance of the reserve as a public park.

(4) A Site for a Playground.

At the formal request of a properly organised body with provision for a supervisor of play to lease suitable site for five (5) years without compensation, a condition of the renewal of the lease being the use and maintenance of the reserve as a playground.

Where considered advisable certain reserves may be retained by the government for provincial purposes.

The village of Shaunavon, in which four parcels were planned and dedicated as public reserves, comprising 11.8 acres, has already taken steps to secure a 3.3 acre school site and a 1.8 site for a combined council chamber, police station and fire hall.

As it seemed probable that the area surrounding the village of Shaunavon would be subdivided in the near future, a street plan has been projected in which some consideration has been given to future traffic requirements. The locations of the public reserves are terminals to main streets and part of a circular park scheme has been planned. Plans are in the course of preparation for areas surrounding other centres.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

During the past month the new Local Government Board, consisting of Messrs. A. J. McPherson, chairman, J. R. Bunn and S. P. Groseh, have held many meetings to discuss preliminary plans of organisation and in order to get everything in running order for the important duties

which they have to perform. These plans are now nearly completed, and the board will shortly be in full operation.

There is a provision in the Act to create the Local Government Board, under which other departments of the public service may be called upon to perform a certain amount of the detail work of the board. Owing to this provision it will not be necessary to engage a large staff. The three principal departments which will be thus called upon to assist the Local Government Board, are the Department of Municipal Affairs, the Department of Education and the Department of Telephones. The Department of Municipal Affairs keeps the records of the debentures of villages and rural municipalities; the Department of Education, of school debentures, and the Department of Telephones, of the debentures of rural telephone companies. These records will continue to be kept by the respective departments.

Mr. G. A. Palmer is acting as secretary *pro tem*.

BOARD OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

ROAD DRAG COMPETITIONS.

Encouraged by the keen interest displayed in the road drag competition, which was tried for the first time as an experiment last year, the Board of Highway Commissioners has decided to hold another competition during the season of 1914, and have set aside a sum to be given in prizes.

The details have not yet been definitely decided upon, but it is expected that the country will be divided into districts, with about twelve rural municipalities to a district, and in each of these five prizes of from \$75 to \$200 will be offered. In addition to these, the handsome sum of \$400 will be given to the municipality which gains the highest score in the whole province. One entry only will be allowed from each rural municipality and the strip of road must be at least two and not more than four miles long. The board will appoint disinterested judges, whose decisions will be final in making the awards.

The excellent results shown on the pieces of road entered in last year's competition have made a deep impression on many rural municipal councils as to the value of road dragging, and in consequence, the practice has been applied to many formerly neglected roads, which were not entered in the competition. This is exactly what the board had hoped for when instituting last year's competition.

It is anticipated that there will be a large increase in the number of entries this year.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

A change will be made this year in the manner in which the Board of Highway Commissioners will assist the rural municipalities in their road improvement work. Formerly the Commission made a direct money grant of 50 per cent. of the cost of certain specified work, which, of course, had to be scrutinised and passed by the board's inspectors. This year, however, the Commission will do the necessary work itself, instead of granting half the money to the rural municipalities to do it, and the municipalities will be expected to carry out equivalent work elsewhere.

Thus the councils will each spend their own money, and more work in the aggregate will be accomplished. The new plan will make for greater efficiency and will be more satisfactory in many ways.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

THE RECENT LEGISLATION.

Legislation affecting the railway situation in the province is always interesting, especially that part of it which deals with the construction of branch lines to cope with the ever increasing superabundance of our produce, and the following article deals with the very important legislation enacted during the recent session of the provincial Legislature.

As is generally well known, in order to keep transportation facilities abreast of settlement the government adopted at the session of 1908, the policy of guaranteeing the bonds of railway companies on branch lines. The bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways were guaranteed on certain specified lines to the amount of \$13,000 per mile and the rate of interest was fixed at 4 per cent. This policy of guaranteeing bonds was projected to meet the needs of settlers in districts without railways, thus mitigating the hardships of pioneer life, and the large increase in railway mileage in the province during recent years, proves the wisdom of such policy. It is to be regretted, however, that the financial stringency has caused an interruption in the progress maintained, and having regard to the lamentable condition into which the money market has been thrown, it is recognised that some curtailment in railway construction must be looked for. In addition to the financial stringency, everything appertaining to railroad building has increased in cost during recent years and this has only resulted in aggravating the situation as the original guarantee of \$13,000 per mile has been found quite inadequate to cover the cost of the lines. To obtain money for the purpose of proceeding with those lines already authorised, but not yet built, owing to lack of funds, became a matter of urgent and paramount importance, and to meet the difficulty it became necessary to increase the amount of the guarantees from \$13,000 per mile to \$15,000 per mile. This increase was also necessary because of the fact that the lines now require to be of a more substantial character than formerly to meet heavier traffic conditions.

Having increased the amount per mile guaranteed, the government also considered it wise to guarantee an increased rate of interest on these securities so as to render them more attractive on the money markets. It is now generally recognised that the day of 4 per cent. money is gone. Industrial conditions the world over have considerably improved of recent years, especially in Great Britain (from whence most of our capital is secured) necessitating the use locally of a large amount of capital which might otherwise be free for investment. Large sums have also been deflected from regular channels of investment by reason of international complications, and in addition financiers are today putting on the market securities yielding a higher rate of interest than railway 4 per cent. bonds. It will thus be readily understood and appreciated that railway securities have been overshadowed, but by increasing the rate of interest to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, it is confidently expected that the bonds

will be more attractive to the investing public. Security has, of course, been taken by way of first mortgage upon the lines guaranteed as well as upon the equipment.

The question of the extension of branch lines within the province was thoroughly discussed in the Legislature and is receiving the studious attention of the government. At the present time, however, owing to the G.T.P. and C.N.R. being so far behind in their contracts, it is not the intention to authorise new mileage to any great extent, but to concentrate all efforts to the completion of the large mileage of lines already commenced and still requiring ballasting, laying of steel, etc. The wisdom of this policy is apparent, as any length of grade in the country without steel is of no value to the settlers. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that the Canadian rail mills have found it difficult if not impossible in the past to meet the demand for steel rails, and as there is no prospect of being able to obtain steel any faster in the future than in the past no good purpose would be served by authorising new branch lines, the steel for which cannot be secured.

An Act was passed at the last session of the Legislature authorising the guarantee to the Grand Trunk Pacific of securities amounting approximately to \$1,300,000, for railway bridges and approaches thereto, across the South Saskatchewan river on their Young-Prince Albert branch and Regina-Moose Jaw Northwesterly branch.

Another bill of importance was passed authorising the guarantee of securities of the Canadian Northern Railway of an amount of \$1,000,000, for terminals and railway bridges in the city of Moose Jaw. This city being an important distributing centre for a large territory of rich country, such additional terminals and general improvements cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage in meeting growing traffic conditions and guarding against future congestion. The terminals will be of the most modern character and adequate to take care of the business to be coped with. The bridges will be built over the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and the river at Moose Jaw. It is interesting to note that provision is made in the Act that the terminals are to be for the joint use of both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

CHANGES IN THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT.

Owing to the fact that many justices of the peace refused to make an order against the municipality for maintenance of neglected children prior to being placed in foster homes, section 14 of The Children's Protection Act was amended so as to make the order compulsory, when application is made to the magistrate on behalf of the society. The word "society" all through the Act includes the superintendent.

Considerable discussion had taken place in the cities of the province concerning the provision of temporary detention homes and shelters, more especially for boys. The truant officers and other such authorities find a large number of boys whom it is hard to convince of the fact that it is necessary for them to attend school regularly, and they rapidly become uncontrollable and insubordinate, not only at school, but in the home. At the present time there is no satisfactory place in Saskatchewan where such boys can be detained temporarily.

With a view of doing away with this state of affairs, a new section was added to The Children's Protection Act, making it possible for any city or town to provide and maintain a temporary detention home or shelter in which no child can be confined for a period exceeding three months, unless specially authorised by the superintendent.

It is hoped that the cities of the province will take serious action during the current year towards the filling of this real need.

The Bureau of Public Welfare, of Regina, has arranged for a conference with the police commissioner of the city with a view of bringing this matter more prominently before the public.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1913.

Correspondence and Forms.

<i>Number of</i>	
Letters received.....	44,172
Letters sent out.....	47,200
Letters sent out (examinations).....	315
Registered letters received.....	1,345
Registered letters sent out.....	1,654
Literature distributed.....	19,320
Circulars, etc., re examinations.....	6,400
Regulations of the department.....	800
Course of study for public schools.....	6,200
Course of study for high schools.....	3,400
Library catalogues.....	1,000
Information for teachers.....	3,500
Formation of school districts... {	
English.....	1,000
German.....	500
Ruthenian..	500
School Act.....	3,500
School Act in German.....	500

Debentures, 1913.

Applications received from school districts requesting authority to borrow money on debenture.....	509
Loans authorised, aggregating \$2,354,000.....	439
Single debentures registered, aggregating \$2,979,400.	2,649

Organisation Figures for 1913.

Number of applications received for new school districts.	380
Number of new school districts organised.....	340
Number of school districts disorganised.....	8
Number of alterations of boundaries of school districts authorised.....	242
Number of large school districts established for the purpose of conveying children to a central school.....	10

Bonding.

Under the government bonding scheme for rural and village districts, treasurers were bonded to the following amounts:

2 districts with 4 departments at.....	\$1,200
14 districts with 3 departments at.....	1,000
41 districts with 2 departments at.....	800
2,959 districts with 1 department at.....	350
a total of \$1,084,850.	

School Grants Branch.

Number of school districts to which grant was paid during the year 1913.....	2,957
Number of departments which received grant during the year 1913.....	3,591
Number of school districts which shared in the supplementary revenue grant in the year 1913.....	2,059
Number of collegiate institutes to which grant was paid during the year 1913.....	3
Number of high schools to which grant was paid during the year 1913.....	10
Number of forms sent out during the year 1913....	52,354

During the year 1913, Teachers' Institutes were held at the following centres:

Centre	Number of teachers in attendance	Centre	Number of teachers in attendance
Lanigan.....	39	Gull Lake.....	23
Goodwater.....	19	Rosetown.....	19
Maymont.....	9	Unity.....	24
Viceroy.....	12	Cabri.....	6
Yorkton.....	29	Quill Lake.....	14
Lloydminster.....	14	Truax.....	10
Vanguard.....	14	Kamsack.....	21
Shellbrook.....	12	Rosthern.....	16

Normal school sessions and number of students in attendance:

First Class Session Normal January to April at Saskatoon.....	39
First Class Session Normal August to December at Saskatoon.....	7
First Class Session Normal August to December at Regina.....	18
Total.....	64
Second Class Session Normal January to April at Regina.....	60
Second Class Session Normal January to April at Saskatoon.....	40
Second Class Session Normal August to December at Regina.....	27
Second Class Session Normal August to December at Saskatoon.....	11
Total.....	138

Third Class Session Normal January to February at Yorkton	38
Third Class Session Normal January to February at Prince Albert	15
Third Class Session Normal January to February at Moosomin	30
Third Class Session Normal January to February at Moose Jaw	55
Third Class Session Normal January to February at Estevan	29
Third Class Session Normal January to February at North Battleford	7
Third Class Session Normal January to February at Saskatoon	52
Third Class Session Normal August to October at Regina	119
Third Class Session Normal August to October at Saskatoon	71
Total	416
Grand Total	618

Number of students in attendance at the Regina Training
School for foreign speaking students..... 43

Number of teachers' certificates issued:

Third class	731
Interim second	391
Permanent second	177
Interim first	168
Permanent first	37
Interim high school	73
Permanent high school	8
Collegiate	3
Interim kindergarten	2
Provisional	1,209

Total

2,799

Number of teachers employed during the year

1913

3,669

Number of candidates presented at departmental examinations:

Grade VIII	2,150
Junior form	1,488
Middle form	356
Senior form	134
Commercial course	31

Total

4,159

Number of candidates who wrote on reading course:

First class reading course	34
Second class reading course	259

Total

293

Number of grade VIII centres

195

Number of certificate centres

79

Alexandra readers supplied during 1913: Primer, 15,687; first, 8,236; second, 7,834; third, 6,758; fourth, 6,251. Total for the year, 44,766.

Free text books supplied during 1913: To school districts, 2,296; to normal schools, 9; to training school, 1.

Departmental Examinations.

Supplies for 4,159 candidates for departmental examinations were sent to 195 centres.

Grade VIII candidates wrote at 195 centres.

Candidates for teachers' certificates and matriculation examinations wrote at 79 centres.

The following statistics relate to the work of the twenty inspectors of schools for the Province of Saskatchewan in 1913:

Number of districts visited.....	3,106
Number of schools inspected.....	2,543
Number of departments inspected.....	3,067
Number of inspections resulting in report on teacher.....	3,001

SCHOOL BOARD CALENDAR, 1914.

- February 25—Ash Wednesday, school holiday. (S.A. sec. 134.)
 February 26—Professional third class examinations begin.
 March 1—Last day councils of rural municipalities receive statement of estimated expenditure for current year.
 March 31—First quarterly instalment of amount of estimated expenditure, payable to rural school districts from rural municipalities.
 April 9—High school second term closes, Thursday before Easter Sunday. (Sec. Ed. Act, sec. 53.)
 April 10—Good Friday, school holiday. (S.A. sec. 134.)
 April 13—Easter Monday, school holiday. (S.A. sec. 134.)
 April 14—High school third term begins, Tuesday following Easter Sunday. (Sec. Ed. Act, sec. 53.)
 April 15—Last day for receiving applications from candidates for admission to the examination for teachers' diplomas and for junior and senior matriculations.
 April 27—Professional first and second class examinations begin at Saskatoon and Regina.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE CITY OF SWIFT CURRENT.

The city of Swift Current came into existence on January 15, 1914. This enterprising community forms another good example of western growth and aggressiveness, although it did not experience the mushroom growth which has been a characteristic of so many of our urban municipalities. Within the last two years, Swift Current has become a railway centre, for lines branching north and south are now in active operation, while all Canadian Pacific Railway main line trains of course stop at this important divisional point. Swift Current became a village on February 4, 1904, and a town on March 15, 1907. It is the seventh city of Saskatchewan, and the third to be incorporated within the last twelve months.

SHAUNAVON APPLIES FOR TOWN INCORPORATION.

Shaunavon, which is the next western divisional point after Assiniboia, on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, has shown a growth almost unparalleled in this province where the unusual becomes so common. One

year ago there was nothing but bare, bald prairie on the spot where Shaunavon now flourishes. On December 27, 1913, Shaunavon became a village, and early in January, 1914, application was made to the Department of Municipal Affairs for incorporation as a town. The statement was made at the same time that it now has a population of 750 people. This census will, as a matter of course, be verified by an official sent by the department to count the actual residents.

NEW VILLAGE.

The village of Weldon was established on January 24, 1914. It is situated not far from the village of Kinistino.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

CAMPS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Under the provisions of The Public Health Act, among the many matters the Commissioner of Public Health shall take cognisance of, is that of the sanitary conditions existing, and the accommodation provided for the employees engaged in work at lumbering, mining, construction and other camps throughout the province.

Regulations for the sanitary control and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases in camps have therefore been prepared and passed in the interest of those employed in such places.

The term "camp" as used in the regulations, means any lumbering, mining, railway construction, threshing or other camps where twenty or more men are employed and housed in temporary quarters.

The need of inspection of camps is of great importance when consideration is given to the widespread field from which the men employed come, as well as the close contact they have with each other while at work, at meals and in living and sleeping quarters.

Compared with some other provinces, there are not so many men employed and living under real camp conditions, yet we have in our province a surprising number who find labour, both healthful and profitable, at seasons and in districts where the ordinary tenderfoot could not suspect such work possible.

It is chiefly in the interest of the men so employed, that the regulations are enacted and for their benefit, so as to insure sanitary conditions as to accommodation, medical care and general healthfulness, camps are visited by officials of the Bureau of Public Health.

The camps comprise lumbering, mining, railway construction, threshing and other municipal and provincial works.

At present 28 camps are on the bureau register, and the inspectors have visited each. The owners and all in charge at the various camps have co-operated in carrying out the requirements of the new regulations, and any suggestions of the inspectors have been complied with willingly.

The prevention of infectious disease among the employees is the most important object, and every precaution is taken against infection either being imported to the camps or exported from them. Smallpox is the disease most to be feared, but even outbreaks of this are much easier to control in camps, than in rural districts.

This season has not been suitable for the lumbering business, owing to the lack of snow, which is essential for transportation purposes. Lumbering being chiefly a winter occupation, many men depend largely for employment at the camps.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE DAIRY DEMONSTRATION CAR.

Reference was made in our last number to the dairy demonstration car, which is now touring the province under the joint auspices of this department and of the College of Agriculture. At that time the dates on which the car would stop at the various places named had not been decided upon. Below are given the dates and meeting times as far as they have been arranged at the time of writing.

On the Canadian Pacific Railway:

Place	Train arrival	Meeting times	Date
Earl Grey.....	12.44	8.00 p.m.	Wednesday Feb. 11
Bulyea.....	16.19	8.00 "	Wednesday Feb. 11
Markinch.....	13.18	1.30 "	Thursday " 12
Southey.....	15.46	8.00 "	Thursday " 12
Cupar.....	13.34	2.30 "	Friday " 13
Dysart.....	13.50	2.30 "	Saturday " 14
Lipton.....	14.09	2.30 "	Monday " 16
Balcarres.....	14.43	3.00 "	Tuesday " 17
Abernethy.....	14.59	3.15 "	Wednesday " 18
Lemberg.....	15.21	8.00 "	Thursday " 19
Neudorf.....	15.40	8.00 "	Friday " 20
Grayson.....	17.25	8.00 "	Saturday " 21
Killalea.....	13.28	2.30 "	Monday " 23
Stockholm.....	17.55	8.00 "	Monday " 23
Dubuc.....	12.52	2.30 "	Tuesday " 24
Hazelcliffe.....	18.54	8.00 "	Tuesday " 24
Esterhazy.....	11.55	2.30 "	Wednesday " 25
Rocanville.....	19.45	8.00 "	Wednesday " 25
Tantallon.....	11.16	2.30 "	Thursday " 26
Welwyn.....	20.04	8.15 "	Thursday " 26

On the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway:

Hubbard.....	4.02	2.30 and 8.00 p.m.	Wednesday " 11
Ituna.....	4.16	2.30 and 8.00 "	Thursday " 12
Jasmin.....	4.32	2.30 and 9.00 "	Friday " 13
Kelliher.....	4.43	2.30 and 8.00 "	Saturday " 14
Touchwood.....	5.22	2.30 and 8.00 "	Monday " 16
Punnichy.....	5.35	2.30 and 8.00 "	Tuesday " 17
Quinton.....	5.47	2.30 and 8.00 "	Wednesday " 18
Raymore.....	5.59	2.30 and 8.00 "	Thursday " 19
Tate.....	6.28	2.30 and 8.00 "	Friday " 20
Nokomis.....	6.46	2.30 and 8.00 "	Saturday " 21
Watrous.....	7.35	2.30 and 8.00 "	Monday " 23
Young.....	8.12	2.30 and 8.00 "	Tuesday " 24
Allan.....	8.45	2.30 and 8.00 "	Wednesday " 25
Kinley.....	11.03	2.30 and 8.00 "	Thursday " 26
Landis.....	12.55	2.30	Friday " 27
Biggar.....	19.05	2.30 and 8.00 "	Saturday " 28
Coblentz.....	13.10	2.30 and 8.00 "	Monday, March 2
Reford.....	13.22	2.30 and 8.00 "	Tuesday " 3
Scott.....	13.35	2.30 and 8.00 "	Wednesday " 4
Unity.....	14.03	2.30 and 8.00 "	Thursday " 5
Yonker.....	14.52	3.15 and 8.00 "	Friday " 6
Artland.....	15.17	3.30 and 8.00 "	Saturday " 7

MR. WILSON RETURNS FROM THE COAST.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner, has returned from Vancouver and other British Columbia points, where he has been studying and inquiring into market conditions. He found that Saskatchewan government creamery butter bears a high reputation, and is ranked by British Columbia buyers as second to none among the other Canadian provinces. There is an outlet in this market for all we can produce, but it is indispensable that the quality should be of the highest. It is in the direction of maintaining a high level of excellence that the dairy branch is making special efforts, feeling that it will be more to the ultimate advantage of the producers to keep up the quality than to increase the production.

AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES IN RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

To date, 42 municipalities have acted in the matter of appointing an agricultural secretary or weed inspector. The early action of a council in this matter permits the department to get in touch with conditions in the municipality, and goes far to insure successful handling of the questions confronting the official in his work.

Other appointments are coming in every mail, and it is expected that at least seventy-five will be appointed before spring. Municipalities are paying their agricultural secretaries from \$400 to \$1,200 per annum, but this variation of salary merely means that a different amount of the time of these men will be devoted to the work. In municipalities paying over \$800 practically all of the secretary's time will be taken up. The municipalities paying less are new to the work and will put more money aside for this purpose as the work develops.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

Twelve fatal and ten serious accidents was the toll paid by our citizens during the hunting season of 1913. It is noteworthy that none of these accidents occurred while hunting big game. The amendment to The Game Act, which was passed by the Legislature during the session of 1912, making it compulsory for big game hunters to wear while hunting a complete outer suit of some white material, is undoubtedly to a great extent the reason for so good a showing having been made in this respect. Game guardians report that this provision was well observed by big game hunters, who were unanimous in their opinion as to the wisdom of this legislation.

The great "safety first" movement of transportation companies might be applied with profit to game hunting in view of the number of fatalities cited above. It is simply appalling when we consider that with ordinary care, the great majority of these accidents could have been prevented, taking for granted, of course, that those responsible were skilled in the use of firearms.

The causes of some of these fatal accidents were as follows: Accidental discharge of shot gun carried on load of oat sheaves; pulling gun out of boat, muzzle first; vibration of automobile upset gun, which was discharged when striking mudguard; shooting rabbit from back seat

of automobile, shot friend in front by mistake; examining gun, did not know it was loaded; drowned, duck shooting in leaky boat; drowned, falling through ice in attempt to secure duck; stumbled over stump; shot brother accidentally; accidental discharge of loaded gun in buggy.

It would be no exaggeration to say every one of these accidents might easily have been avoided, and the question naturally arises, what is the best means of putting an end to this deplorable waste of human life? The remedy lies to a great extent in education in the use of fire-arms, and no boy should be allowed to fire a shot until he has had a long term of probation, both at home and in the field, in handling an empty gun under the instruction of a capable tutor. Habits formed at this stage of life are unconsciously carried out in later years.

Legislation in some degree, may prevent a good many accidents, and if the amendment to the game laws enacted at the last session of the Legislature, prohibiting the carrying of loaded guns in or on wagons, hay racks, automobiles, or any other vehicle is lived up to, we may look for some improvement. The remedy, however, largely lies with the individual himself, and it may not be out of place to give a few "don'ts" that every sportsman should observe:

DON'T point a gun at any person in fun. This is no matter for jest. It is always the gun "that we did not know was loaded" that does the damage. The only time to point a gun is when you intend to kill.

DON'T carry a loaded gun or rifle in a buggy, automobile or any other kind of vehicle. It is against the law and strict compliance with this provision will save many valuable lives.

DON'T get excited and shoot without making sure that your object is game. To accidentally wound or kill any other person will make you liable to a penalty of \$1,000. During last season, one man was fined \$500 for carelessly wounding a companion.

DON'T forget to "break" your gun when standing with others or crossing a fence.

DON'T pull a gun from a boat by the muzzle.

DON'T drag a gun under a fence with the muzzle pointed towards you.

DON'T allow your boy to handle a gun without first drilling him thoroughly in the way it should be used. To allow him to pick up his knowledge in his own way is courting disaster.

DON'T use a cheap gun. They are apt to explode when using heavy charges.

DON'T rest on the muzzle of your gun.

DON'T load your gun until you actually get to business. At all other times it should be empty.

DON'T get intoxicated.

DON'T violate the game laws.

LIVE STOCK DISTRIBUTION.

Regulations providing for the distribution of live stock, which the Department of Agriculture is about to make under authority of an Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, have been issued by the Live Stock Branch. These regulations are too lengthy to be given here in full, but they have been issued in a special pamphlet, which will be forwarded on application. All those contemplating taking advantage of the

proffered assistance should lose no time in writing for this pamphlet, as the date before which applications for breeding cattle for 1914 delivery must be in the hands of the live stock commissioner by May 1. Below is a brief summary of some of the more important regulations:

There are five options provided under which stock will be supplied, two of them being on an all cash basis and the remainder for part cash and part credit. There are very few provisos in connection with the cash options, one of which is for breeding females and the other for pure bred males. Animals will be delivered to the purchasers at their exact cost to the department. These are options No. 1 and No. 4. Under option No. 1, any number of cattle, sheep, swine or poultry will be supplied. The purchaser must deposit with the commissioner a marked cheque to cover the purchase price and all the costs of delivery, and a guarantee that all animals purchased under this option will be used for breeding purposes. Option No. 4, for pure bred males, provides that not more than two bulls, five rams or two boars will be supplied to any one firm or individual, or to the members of any one organisation, and the department will require to be satisfied that the same are necessary in the district in which the applicant resides.

It is in the credit regulations that there will be most interest. To obtain stock under any of the credit options it is necessary that the farmer must be:

- (a) A shareholder or patron of a government operated creamery; or
- (b) A member of an agricultural society; or
- (c) A member of a grain growers' association; or
- (d) A shareholder of a live stock improvement or marketing association organised and incorporated under The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

The part cash and part credit options are as follows:

Option No. 2. For Grade Females only.

(1) Credit will not be given for more than 50 per cent. of the total cost of animals supplied under this option.

(2) The amount of credit granted to any one individual or firm under this option shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

Option No. 3. For Grade Females only.

(1) Credit shall not be given for more than 75 per cent. of the total cost of animals supplied under this option. This option shall be subject to all general and credit regulations.

(2) The amount of credit granted under this option to any one individual or firm shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

(3) Creamery or local association must indorse notes of purchasers under this option if required.

(4) The department must be satisfied that the applicants are unable to comply with the terms of options 1 or 2.

Option No. 5. For Pure Bred Males only.

(1) Not more than 50 per cent. credit will be given.

(2) Notes may be made payable as follows: One-half at the end of the current year, and one-half at the end of the next succeeding twelve months.

Under this option, not more than one bull, three rams or one boar will be supplied to any firm or individual or to the members of any one organisation.

In the case of credit sales payment is to be made by the deposit of a marked cheque for the cash percentage according to the respective options, and notes in favour of the provincial treasurer for the balance, which will come due one-half at the end of the current year, and one-half at the end of the next succeeding twelve months. In addition, patrons of government operated creameries will be required to sign an order authorising the Dairy branch to deduct the full amount of every alternate cream cheque or such sums as will approximate one-half the amounts due from time to time for cream or other dairy products supplied to the creamery by such patrons.

STALLION ENROLMENT BULLETIN NO. 39.

Owners of stallions and other persons directly interested in the horse breeding industry of Saskatchewan may obtain on application to the Bureau of Statistics, copies of Stallion Enrolment Bulletin No. 39, which has been prepared by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture and will be ready for distribution towards the last week in February.

As was previously mentioned in the January number of *THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY*:

"One of the principal features of the bulletin is 'Comments on registration certificates not recognised in Saskatchewan,' which is illustrated by about twenty half tone plates of registration certificates that have been issued by horse recording associations doing business in the United States and Canada, but which are not recognised either at Ottawa or by this department."

"The following subjects have been treated in the bulletin: Some facts concerning Percheron and French Draft horses; the nonstandard bred stallion; definitions of terms used by horse breeders; warnings to buyers of stallions; fraudulent horse pedigrees; precautions to be observed in recording certificates of registration; list of recognised and unrecognised stud books and records."

A map has been specially prepared and included in the bulletin for the purpose of enabling the owner of a stallion to determine the location of the proper judicial district in which the lien on the offspring of a stallion may be filed with the clerk of the registration court against the owner of the mare.

JANUARY LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

After the holiday season the demand for all classes of live stock was exceptionally brisk, the supply on hand, both on the Canadian and United States market proving lighter than was expected. In both markets there was a noticeable alteration in the attitude of the buyers towards heavy steers. During the past four months there has been continued discrimination against the heavier animals, but with the prospect of a reduced supply, the demand has increased. Feeders and stockers have also hardened considerably and there is keen demand for good quality stock in these classes. Hogs showed material appreciation since the New Year, notwithstanding the heavy supply. At a number of Canadian points an oversupply of hogs is feared, but so far nothing serious has

occurred to justify apprehension. Sheep have climbed steadily, and a limited supply is meeting with keen demand. Nearly every class of stock shows an average higher price than at the same time last year. This is especially noticeable in Canadian markets and is no doubt due to some extent to the removal of the American tariff. The horse trade is dull all over the continent and very few choice drafters are being offered. Probably greater discrimination is being made on Canadian markets with regard to quality than ever before.

	Calgary		Winnipeg		Moose Jaw		St. Paul	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Prime Beef—								
Steers and Heifers....	\$6.75	\$7.25	\$6.50	\$.50	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$7.50	\$7.75
Butcher Stuff—								
Steers and Heifers....	6.00	6.75	6.25	7.00	.....	.....	6.60	6.90
Steers (Common).....	5.25	6.00	5.00	5.50	.....	.....	5.50	5.90
Choice Fat Cows.....	5.50	6.25	5.75	6.00	5.00	5.75	5.50	6.60
Common Fat Cows.....	4.10	4.75	4.00	4.75	.....	.....	4.50	Firm
Canners.....	3.00	4.00	2.50	3.10	.....	.....	3.50	4.25
Bulls.....	4.75	5.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.25	4.30	6.00
Stockers and Feeders....	5.00	6.00	5.50	5.75	.....	.....	6.00	6.50
Milkers and Springers—								
Best.....	75.00	90.00	70.00	85.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common.....	60.00	75.00	35.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veal—								
Choice.....	8.00	Firm	7.00	Firm	7.50	7.75	7.55	8.25
Heavy.....	6.00	6.75	6.70	7.20	6.00	6.75	9.00	10.00
Hogs—								
Select.....	7.00	7.75	7.50	8.00	7.50	7.75	7.55	8.25
Medium.....	6.00	6.75	6.70	7.20	6.00	6.75	6.40	7.80
Common.....	5.75	6.25	5.50	6.30	5.50	6.00	5.80	6.30
Sheep—								
Choice Wethers.....	5.50	6.00	5.50	Firm	5.25	5.50	4.50	6.00
Medium Ewes and								
Wethers.....	5.00	5.50	4.75	5.00	.....	.....	3.75	4.50
Lambs.....	5.75	6.75	7.00	7.50	.....	.....	7.10	7.75

RENEWAL OF STALLION ENROLMENT CERTIFICATES.

This season of the year is a good time for owners to renew the enrolment certificates of their horses. The certificate, accompanied with the fee of 50 cents, should be mailed to the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, where the matter will be promptly attended to.

RENEWAL OF BRANDS.

Owners of horse and cattle brands who have not yet renewed their brands should do so before the first of March, in order to avoid cancellation. The fee for renewing either cattle or horse brands is \$2 each.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS BRANCH.

Numerous inquiries have been received during the past month from farmers in different parts of the province and there is no doubt that the end of the year will see many agricultural co-operative associations organised amongst our farmers for producing, selling and purchasing farm products and supplies.

LEGISLATION SUPPLEMENT

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY



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INTRODUCTION.

Contrary to the general expectation that the programme of legislation at the second session of the Third Legislature of the province would be somewhat smaller than usual, the session which has just concluded proved to be an exceptionally busy one. In all ninety-seven Acts were passed, of which twenty-nine were of a private or local character. In addition, many important resolutions were passed, expressing the opinion of the Legislature upon matters of vital interest to the province.

Following the precedent set last year, we again present to our readers a synopsis of the provisions of the more important Acts, so that the average citizen, who can have had but a slight opportunity of acquainting himself with the work of the Legislature, may have a chance to post himself as to any new law or amendment to existing law, affecting matters in which he is perhaps personally interested.

Almost all of the more important Acts have been dealt with in these pages, and of the remaining public Acts which have not been described there are many cases in which the mere recital of the title of the Acts is quite sufficient to indicate their import.

Every Act of the Legislature in changing or adding to our laws is, of course, important, but beginning with private bills, which may affect one or two persons, a company or group of companies, up to those which affect the whole community, the relative importance of the different Acts can only be judged by the number of people affected in each case.

The Legislation Supplement of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY of 1913 was apparently very welcome to a large circle of readers, and those who also possess the present supplement will have an opportunity of gaining a good general idea of recent legislation.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

The Act respecting The Civil Service, while repeating many of the provisions of The Public Service Act which it repeals, at the same time contains many features which will be welcomed by the members of the staff.

In the earlier sections it is enacted that the members of the civil service, who must be British subjects except in cases where expert technical knowledge is required, are to be classified under six heads, namely: deputy heads of departments, officers, chief clerks, clerks, stenographers and employees. This means that the status of every member is defined.

Wide powers are given under section 7 to the Civil Service Commissioner, who will attend to such matters as:

(a) The conditions under which persons may be admitted to the civil service;

(b) Classification of clerks, stenographers and employees;

(c) The salary to be paid to any group of officers or to any class of persons in the civil service, including the minimum and maximum salaries and annual increase;

(d) The promotion of members of the civil service and their transfer from one department to another;

(e) The examination of applicants for admission to the civil service;

(f) Such other matters and things as shall tend to improve the status of the civil service and the efficiency of the members thereof.

Clause (d) is one of the most important of these, as it not only provides for the recognition of merit by promotion, but also affords an opportunity for anyone who is not very successful in his or her present position to make good in another department.

Section 9 confirms this, as it states that upon any vacancy occurring the commissioner shall fill it from the ranks of the permanent service, or from his list of applicants, and it is satisfactory to note that the permanent staff is mentioned first as the probable source from which a new appointee may be selected.

The deputy head of each department has the power to suspend, or remove the suspension of any member of his staff, all of whom are employed "during pleasure," and the services of anyone may be summarily dispensed with, except those employed directly by the Legislative Assembly, the Provincial Auditor, and the Civil Service Commissioner.

Section 20 is encouraging to the staff and is given in full:

"Beyond any automatic gradations of salary which may be fixed by regulations under this Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council may encourage efficiency by granting for past services such advance in classification or special gratuity or increases of salary as the merits of the case call for, when exceptional ability, zeal or invention has been proved by exemplary service to the province; subject always to confirmation by the annual voting in the estimates by the Legislative Assembly."

Excepting as regards temporary help and the provision of a probationary period for all new employees, there are few other changes of great importance.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CREATION OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

This legislation has been passed to facilitate the placing of municipal loans, and provides for the creation of a board, consisting of three members, to be known as the Local Government Board. This board will exercise wide control over the financial affairs of Saskatchewan's municipalities.

Associated with the commissioners for advisory purposes will be two members appointed annually, one by the organisation representing urban municipalities, and the other representing the organisation of rural municipalities. The commissioners are not allowed to hold any interest in the securities of Saskatchewan local authorities, or to be members of any company dealing in their securities, nor may they be interested in any work done or contracts let by these authorities. They are also disfranchised both as to municipal and provincial elections.

The term "local authorities" is defined under the Act to mean the council of a city, town, village or rural municipality, the board of trustees of a school district, and the directors of rural telephone companies.

The duties of the board may be briefly summarised as follows: It will have power to inquire into the merits of an application from any of these authorities for permission to raise money by way of debentures or upon security of stock; it may grant or refuse such permission; it may manage sinking funds entrusted to its care; it may supervise the expen-

diture of money by local authorities; it may demand a detailed statement of the financial standing of local authorities.

All local authorities, excepting cities and towns, desiring to raise money by way of loan, must first make application to the board. Cities and towns must do so prior to the first reading of the money bylaw. None of the terms of the existing law as affecting villages and rural municipalities are altered in any way, except that the powers formerly vested in the Minister of Municipal Affairs will in future be vested in the Local Government Board. The same conditions will apply to school districts and rural telephone companies.

The board is given power to take evidence under oath when investigating the advisability or otherwise of authorising a loan, and when money is to be borrowed for waterworks or sewerage systems the approval of the Commissioner of Public Health must first be procured, as is provided in The Public Health Act.

It is provided that all debentures issued by local authorities shall contain a memorandum under the seal of the board, signed by the chairman or in his absence by one of the other commissioners, authorising the issue.

The provisions of The Trustee Act, The City Act and The Town Act will apply to the Local Government Board in the management of sinking funds that may be committed to its care, and the board will have the same powers and authority as are conferred upon sinking fund trustees under these Acts.

The board will have the right to enter upon and inspect any works, require the attendance of any persons whom it sees fit to summon and the production of all desired documents or plans, and in forcing the attendance of witnesses will have the same powers as the Supreme Court.

A fee of five dollars must accompany every application for permission to raise money by way of loan on debentures or stocks in the case of any city, and in other cases a fee of one dollar is imposed. The amounts to be paid to the board for services rendered will be fixed by the board subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

There are a few slight changes in this Act, all of them having been made with a view to facilitating the establishment of rural libraries.

Section 28 of the Act provides for the making by any library board of an annual estimate, which must be sent to the municipal secretary treasurer, of the amount required (a) for the annual payment on any outstanding debenture; and (b) the expenses of management in detail. This estimate must be sent in by May 1, but it is now provided that where a municipality has adopted the method of assessment and taxation prescribed in section 347b of The City Act, this estimate must be sent in on or before March 1.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council now has the power to make, alter or amend such regulations for the purpose of promoting the establishment of rural libraries as he may deem advisable. Councils of rural municipalities may set aside by resolution any sum, not exceeding \$200, which they may determine, while villages and boards of trustees of village and rural school districts may appropriate sums not exceeding \$100 and \$50, respectively, for the same purpose.

The provincial librarian may assist any library so organised out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, by providing books, magazines and papers.

A record must be kept by the provincial librarian of all libraries established under the provisions of The Public Libraries Act and of The Mechanics' and Literary Institutes Act, and the officers of all such libraries shall furnish him with the requisite information. Within fifteen days after the opening of the annual session of the Legislature, the provincial librarian must submit a report to that body on all libraries established in the province under any of these Acts.

Under this legislation, travelling libraries are made possible and it may be mentioned in passing that the sum of \$3,000 has been set aside for this purpose as a commencement.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE STEAM BOILERS ACT.

Amendments to The Steam Boilers Act were passed at the last session of the Legislature affecting the grading of engineers' certificates..

The enormous number of small stationary boilers up to about 100 horsepower has made it necessary to issue a special grade of certificate suitable to these plants. This has been done by dividing the present third class engineer's certificate into two classes, namely, traction engineers' final certificates and stationary engineers' certificates. The traction engineer's final certificate will practically take the place of the old third class, the qualifications required and the standard examination being almost the same as hitherto. This grade of certificate will therefore be particularly adapted to engineers operating agricultural machinery, traction engines and the like.

The new grade, which will be known as the third class stationary engineer's certificate, will be intermediate between the old third class and the second class engineer's certificate, and will entitle the holder to have sole charge of boilers up to 100 horsepower, or to act as assistant in the operation of a boiler or battery of boilers up to 300 horsepower, provided that a holder of a first or second class engineer's certificate is in actual charge. The qualification required before taking examination for this grade of certificate is that the candidate since receiving a provisional or final engineer's certificate shall have had at least three months' experience of stationary engines.

A further alteration in the Act has been made by extending the scope of fireman's certificates to cover the operation of small high pressure boilers used for heating purposes only, in industrial processes. There are a large number of these boilers now in use in the province, used for vulcanising automobile tires, stereotyping, etc., and as there is no engine attached, the boilers being only used for heating purposes, it would be unreasonable to require the owners of such boilers to employ a certified engineer. In such cases inspectors now have discretionary powers to issue a fireman's certificate to the person in charge of such boilers, upon being satisfied that he has sufficient knowledge to operate the same with safety. Firemen's certificates are issued for a period of not more than three months, and must therefore be renewed periodically.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL ACT.

Of the amendments to The School Act, one makes provision for the appointment of a registrar, who will be in charge of departmental examinations, the issuing of teachers' certificates and the certificates of students to normal schools for training. This amendment has been made necessary owing to the great increase in this phase of departmental work in recent years.

Several amendments provide that greater care shall be used by municipal councils in dealing with applications for the alteration of school district boundaries, and that evidence shall be presented by those making application to the municipal council for such alterations that all parties interested have had proper and sufficient notification. This amendment will prevent the approval of alterations of boundaries without the fullest publicity.

The amendment to section 115 provides that it is not necessary before a ratepayer may vote on a debenture bylaw that he shall have all taxes, due by him to the district, paid.

A new clause, section 146a, provides that the parent or guardian of any child under the age of fourteen years who, by employing or permitting the employment of such child at house work or farm work in the service of himself or some other person, prevents the attendance of such child at school as required by the compulsory clauses of The School Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine unless the parent or guardian receives from the board a statement in writing to the effect that such child is for any reason exempt from attendance.

The amendment to subsection 2 of section 155 provides for not less than thirty days' notice in the event of the teachers' agreement being terminated either by the board or the teacher. This will allow for boards and teachers to enter into a mutual agreement for the extension of the required notice, the precise terms of which will be stated in the contract.

The amendment to section 162 provides that when fees are payable by nonresident children, the sum of seven cents per day per family will be required instead of four cents as hitherto.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL GRANTS ACT.

Of the four amendments to The School Grants Act, two clear up the meaning of the clauses amended last session and two indicate a change in the policy of the department. Of the latter, the amendment to clause 3 of section 3 provides that when pupils are conveyed from one district to another without consolidation, the same grants are payable to the district conveying the pupils as if it were a consolidated district. The amendment is intended to meet the large number of cases where rural schools fail to make the average attendance of six required under The School Grants Act for the full grant payable. Such districts may now make an arrangement with an adjoining school district for the education of the children of the district, the same to be conveyed to the school of the adjoining district. Under this scheme the district having a low average attendance will be able to avail itself of most of the advantages of consolidation without, however, disturbing the school district's territorial unit; so that in case at any time it is advisable to operate a school in the district no difficulties will be found such as a readjustment of boundaries,

assets and liabilities or debenture indebtedness. It is hoped that a number of school districts having a low average will take advantage of this amendment and join with a neighbouring school in operating one good school in the two or three districts, as the case may be.

The second important amendment provides that where districts have a good working library, the \$10 required under the Act to be expended for library purposes may be expended on equipment, pictures, etc., as provided in the amended regulations of the department to be issued shortly.

AMENDMENT TO THE SCHOOL ASSESSMENT ACT.

Several amendments to The School Assessment Act provide for the assessment of land in school districts lying outside the jurisdiction of municipalities at a rate on the dollar instead of a rate per acre.

Two important amendments provide that in respect to the lands lying outside the limits of the village or of the town or city, as the case may be, the value of the lands for purposes of school taxation shall be one-half of the actual cash value of such lands.

The new clause 93*b* provides that on filing a notice provided for a company may be relieved from the operation of 93*a*, but that the company shall state subsequently in what proportions it requires its property assessed for public and separate school purposes. A clause of this section further provides for the filing of a statement verified by statutory declaration that the whole of the shareholders of the company are Roman Catholics or Protestants, as the case may be, and that the taxes of the said company shall be assessed, levied and collected wholly for separate or public school purposes, as the case may be.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY ACT.

The amendments to The Rural Municipality Act affecting school districts are exceedingly important and it is confidently expected that as a result thereof the financial relations between municipalities and school districts in respect to the collection and transmission of taxes will be greatly improved. The chief of these amendments is found in the power given to councils of municipalities to borrow moneys on the credit of the taxes to be collected within the current year for any rural school district to an amount not exceeding 80 per cent. of the total estimated taxes. This amendment corresponds with the amendment to The School Act by which the power to borrow money on the credit of the school taxes is taken away from the boards of trustees so that the borrowing power is placed in the hands of a single body, the rural municipality.

An amendment provides that on or before the first day of March the board of trustees shall send to the secretary treasurer of the municipality a statement showing the estimated expenditure of the district for the year and the council shall pay to the school district quarterly amounts of such estimated expenditure on or before March 31, June 30 and September 30, and the balance on or before December 31.

Another amendment makes the school taxes or moneys current or due by the municipality to the board of trustees or remaining to be paid after the dates stated as above, a debt due by the municipality to the school district and recoverable by suit.

ACT TO AMEND THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

Under an amendment to The University Act the *ex officio* members of the senate will now include the superintendent of education, the principal of the provincial normal school at Saskatoon, the principals of affiliated theological colleges on the university campus, the deans or acting deans of the colleges of arts, of agriculture, of law, and of such other colleges as may hereafter be established within the university.

A new clause provides that any professional society established in the province and incorporated by provincial statute may be affiliated with the university upon compliance with certain terms and conditions which must be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the university may by statute make provision for a representative of each affiliated society in the senate, and for the selection of such representative.

A subclause has been added to section 89, providing for the support and maintenance of the university, and there is now added to its resources a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the net receipts of the province for the current year under The Corporations Taxation Act.

It was formerly provided that sums payable to the university under the Act should be retained by the provincial treasurer in a separate account called "the university trust account," which funds were available for the purposes of the university by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. This provision was only meant to last until such time as the university was completely organised, and by the present amendment the clause has been repealed.

 DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY ACT.

Several amendments to The Rural Municipality Act were enacted. These will be of particular interest to municipal councils and secretary treasurers.

Amongst the first is an alteration by which the payment of taxes as a qualification for voting at the annual municipal elections is entirely eliminated. Previous to this time the council board could decide by resolution whether or not a man would be prevented from voting if his taxes were unpaid. It was found that in many cases some worthy rate-payers who had failed to secure cash for their wheat before the second Monday in December were thus disfranchised. While no doubt the old provision helped in the collection of taxes, yet the secretary treasurer has three other means of enforcing the payment of assessments without the necessity of this additional method of compelling a delinquent to pay his indebtedness.

The Rural Municipality Act, as it has stood for the last four years, did not say in so many words that a councillor could not be hired to do labour with remuneration by the municipality he represented. The absence of such prohibition caused some to think that a reeve or councillor could have himself employed by his own council. There will no longer be any doubt as to this, for no member of a council will be allowed to accept municipal funds, except as provided for by sections 74, 74a and 257 of The Rural Municipality Act.

The form of the voters' list, to be prepared by the secretary treasurer, in anticipation of the annual municipal elections, has undergone a change. The Department of Municipal Affairs examined copies of the actual voters' lists from many municipalities. It was noted that notwithstanding the fact that the form was given in the law itself, there was a great lack of uniformity in the voters' lists, which demand great care in compiling. The new form provides for the insertion of the assessed value of the land, and an amendment stipulates that the council board may, if it so desires, have the voters' lists neatly printed and sold at a price to be determined by the council. Thus the enterprising secretary treasurer might, by securing advertisements, to be inserted in the lists, have them issued in attractive style, at little actual cost, to firms and companies wishing to circularise or to get into touch with the ratepayers in any municipality. As the community grows, the demand will be greater, and the expense of producing the lists will diminish, particularly so if there is any large quantity of advertising material inserted.

Section 93 of the Act is now amended so that there will be no misunderstanding as to whether or not a man must have paid his taxes before signing his acceptance as a candidate for the office of reeve or councillor.

The fact that The Rural Municipality Act provided, by section 172, that at the first meeting in each year a secretary was to be appointed, gave to that official's office a lack of that stability and permanency which is to be desired in the most important office in the gift of any solid municipal institution. The change in the law means that the question of appointing a secretary need not be brought up at the first meeting of each year, for the capable secretary treasurer who is doing efficient work remains in office continuously, while the official who becomes careless and who does not serve the council and ratepayers may be dismissed at any time. In older provinces and countries, municipal clerks have been known to hold office for 20, 30 and sometimes 40 years, and the longer they are in the business, the more useful to their employers and to the community do they become. It is gratifying to note that at the first meeting of this year many council boards declined to take into consideration at all the applications of several underbidders who coveted the office of secretary treasurer without knowing what the work entailed and being without any actual experience in municipal service.

Each rural municipality will hereafter have the privilege of licensing and governing persons who keep or have in their possession billiard tables, bowling alleys or shooting galleries. This will mean additional revenue for the municipal institutions, and will mean that where billiards are played boys in their teens will be forced to leave the place at a reasonable hour.

It may be mentioned that a rural municipality is now empowered to purchase fire fighting apparatus for any hamlet within its boundaries.

The careless character, who allows a barbed wire fence to fall into disuse, leaving the wire to fall amongst the prairie grass, where it lies treacherously hidden, will hereafter perforce see that such wire is rolled up and placed where it will not be a menace to the safety of the traveller.

A heavy penalty may hereafter be imposed on the rash councillor, who, heedless of every division but his own and regardless of his fellow councillors, authorises work to be done when there is no appropriation to

pay for the same. Provision is made, however, for emergency work, but the amount to be spent in cases of this nature is limited.

Some doubt existed as to the power of a municipality to define a lawful fence within its boundaries. The matter is now made clear and definite, and the changed Act even goes so far as to give a list of fences any one of which may be called a "lawful fence" under the Act. This list corresponds with that given in The Stray Animals Act, so that a certain amount of uniformity in this matter may be secured throughout the province.

Up to the present time no corral, no matter how large, could be called a lawful pound if it were inclosed with a barbed wire fence. The same provision now applies except where the corral contains an area of at least 20 acres.

The poundkeeper, in addition to the notice sent to *The Saskatchewan Gazette* and posted at the pound, will hereafter notify the secretary treasurer of the municipality when an animal has been impounded. The secretary's office is becoming more and more the source of general information on municipal affairs for the entire community, and it will be a great convenience for those who have lost cattle to be able to apply direct, by telephone or otherwise, to the secretary's office, as the poundkeeper is seldom so well known.

There have been some interesting amendments to provide for the closer relationship between the rural municipality and the school districts for which the municipal institution may act. These alterations which will make for smoother management for the municipality and the school district have been dealt with in this pamphlet by the Department of Education. It may be reiterated, however, that while the rural municipality is required to pay quarterly the amount requisitioned by the school district, the borrowing power of the municipality is enlarged. One effect of the new legislation in this behalf will be that the municipality will know, when serving the school district, that it is serving its own people and not some far away and distantly related institution.

A charge has been made regarding the tax certificates issued by a rural municipality. Now, precise provision is enacted that the tax certificate shall be binding on the municipality, and making statutory the charge of 25 cents for each certificate thus granted. The fees for tax certificates shall in no case be kept by the secretary treasurer, but shall form part of the general revenues of the municipality.

It will be remembered that the rural municipalities of Indian Head No. 156, and South Qu'Appelle No. 157, existed since 1884, and were until the present time governed by a law differing from The Rural Municipality Act, which applied to 293 other rural municipalities. These two had always assessed on a valuation basis, and as the years went by the newer municipalities became more and more like their two seniors, which have lived through cloud and sunshine since the early days of the North-West Territories. The differences between the two classes had become so small that it was decided to have Saskatchewan's 295 rural municipalities governed under one Act. This has been accomplished without any grave alteration or disturbance in the government of any of the municipal institutions concerned.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE VILLAGE ACT.

The amendments to The Village Act are not numerous. Some of the changes refer more particularly to the hamlet before it secures local self-government.

For various reasons, the validity of the census taken by local parties, as one of the initial steps towards organisation as a village, has been doubted at times. In order to relieve the hamlet of charges of this kind, and to have someone conduct a census who will be free from a possibility of local bias, The Village Act now reads that a person shall be sent by the minister to the proposed village to count its actual residents. Hereafter a fee of \$50 shall be attached to the petition, requesting village establishment. This nominal sum assists in meeting the expense incidental to incorporation.

Unfortunately it has been found that in some cases village councillors become negligent, possibly on the principle that the fewer a man's duties are the less he wants to do. In order to apply a prompt remedy to instances of the kind, provision is now made for the appointment by the minister of one competent councillor, who will take upon himself the duties of the whole council and see that the municipal welfare of the village is conducted on a proper business basis. It is hoped that radical action of this kind will not be necessary, but the unanimous neglect on the part of certain village council boards seems to make some such change advisable.

Another alteration is intended for the village which has become hopelessly decadent, or where ratepayers and council board agree to give up all interest in their municipal welfare. The change to which we refer now allows a village to be completely disorganised and its assets handed over, probably, to the rural municipality surrounding it, or as the Department of Municipal Affairs may decide. It is expected that only in very exceptional cases will the law in this regard have to be applied.

Hereafter the council may pass a bylaw for licensing persons carrying on business as sellers of horses or mules within the village.

The penalty for nonpayment of village taxes stands as before, excepting that if the council desires, it may, by bylaw increase the 8 per cent. penalty to 12 per cent. on the first day of July, if the taxes are still overdue on that date.

In case a village should desire to become a town, it will hereafter forward, with its petition, to the Department of Municipal Affairs a fee of \$100, after which a man having no local interest or prejudice will be sent to the ambitious village for the purpose of taking an actual census. If there proves to be 500 actual residents, the village will doubtless secure town incorporation; if not, it will retain its present status.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TOWN ACT.

Harmonising with The Rural Municipality Act, the power to prevent a man from voting on account of his taxes not being paid is deleted from The Town Act.

Different portions of the law have been altered with the one effect that bonusing manufacturing establishments or industries of any kind is eliminated. No argument against the bonusing system is necessary, as conditions surrounding the plan which has been abused in many of the older provinces give the desired explanation. Saskatchewan is a province of such resources that it is quite unnecessary to entice any establishment to come within our borders by a gift. Towns in Saskatchewan will no

longer bonus or give free sites to industries. Anent this fact the *Ottawa Citizen* says, "The Province of Saskatchewan has definitely decided, by abolishing the bonusing system, to make all industries locating there live and profit by reason of their efficiency alone. The move is in the right direction, and may well be imitated elsewhere." The *Toronto Globe* also makes the following pertinent comment, "In Saskatchewan they have found out the difference between a loss and a gain, and also between an asset and a liability. They have prohibited the municipal bonus. Wise people the Saskatchewanians." The Province of Alberta has likewise eliminated bonusing of any kind within its borders, and Manitoba has similar legislation. The towns and cities of the three prairie provinces can well stand and thrive on their own merits.

A town may now unite with any rural municipality for the construction and maintenance of a hospital or charitable institution, and may arrange for the joint control and management thereof.

Too often in some towns is seen a building which has fallen into disuse, or the charred remains of a fire, standing as an eyesore to the public. Such a nuisance, including unguarded cellars and the like, may be put out of existence by the town council and the cost thereof charged to the negligent party responsible.

Hereafter a town council need publish in the newspaper only a summary of its debenture bylaw, thus while the newspaper proprietor may be deprived of some revenue, the town is made to gain by this amendment to the law which encourages economy.

The penalty on arrears of taxes in towns is not now a straight 8 per cent. imposed on the first day of the year, but is instead an increasing penalty which grows greater in proportion to the length of the period of delinquency.

To prevent the possibility of anyone charging a town with inflating its local census when applying to be made a city, arrangements are now made whereby the census of such a town will be taken by a person or persons appointed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Also a fee must be attached to the petition sent by the town desiring city incorporation, but the fee is merely nominal, and is intended to defray the cost of the census to be taken by the government.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CITY ACT.

This Act contains many changes which will be read with much interest by civic officials and by the civic ratepayers of the province.

Reference to the elimination of the bonusing system has already been made in our synopsis of the changes in The Town Act. It will be necessary only to say that The City Act has undergone alterations similar to those affecting The Town Act in this regard.

Hereafter the chief of police may at any time suspend a member of the force, but he must report such suspension to the council of the city or to the board of police commissioners for the ratification or rejection of his action in the matter.

The amended Act means a more thorough voters' list, and it will not now be so easy to have a name inserted thereon, as a carefully drafted affidavit must be made by the person making application to have the voters' list changed. Additional restrictions are also placed on the person who makes a statement as to eligibility to vote when appearing at the poll.

A city council may now insure plenty of fresh air circulating round any residence, with abundance of light on all sides of the house, for it can provide for the minimum space to be allowed between buildings and the side lines of lots upon which they are constructed.

Any gross or palpable error in the voters' list may be adjusted by the council at any time.

Each city will now have three months in which to prepare the tax enforcement return, instead of one month as formerly. The latter period of time was proving to be entirely too short to accomplish the work to be performed.

An alternative scheme of assessment and taxation has been allowed to the cities of the province. In brief, it provides that the assessment and taxation may be based on last year's values, and that the taxes may be collected twice in the year instead of annually. Provision in this alternative scheme is likewise made for giving discounts for prompt payment, with a varying penalty for nonpayment of taxes.

The greater portion of the Act to amend The City Act does not come into force until February 15, 1914.

ACT TO AMEND THE CITY ACT, NO. 2.

This is a small amending Act that received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor after the opening of the session, but before the general municipal elections held on December 8. The import of the Act is to supplement and make more definite an amendment passed at the session which closed on January 11, 1913, providing that the ratepayers would by their votes decide whether or not the rule of "One man one vote" should apply in the cities where wards existed. The more recent amending Act provided that a man could only vote once on the particular bylaw bringing the system into effect.

From information received at the Department of Municipal Affairs, the following cities adopt the ward system: Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. Of these Regina and Saskatoon have adopted the one man one vote scheme. It is conceded by many that the effect of the change will be a tendency towards the abolition of the wards, and the selection of aldermen from the city at large.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAND TITLES ACT.

The first amendment gives the local master in chambers, with the judges of the Supreme Court and the master in chambers, jurisdiction as a judge under The Land Titles Act.

A registrar can now be appointed if he is a barrister or has been a deputy registrar for at least three years. Previous to this amendment he had to be a barrister of at least three years' standing.

The time of opening and closing the offices in the Cannington, Moosomin and Yorkton districts has been changed. In these three offices the opening hour is nine o'clock in the morning and the closing hour three o'clock in the afternoon, instead of at ten and four o'clock as in the other offices. On Saturdays the offices in these three districts close at three o'clock. This change will bring the office hours in conformity with the

fast time which is used in the towns concerned, and will suit the public convenience better. A similar change has been made under The Court Officials Act to apply to clerks of the court, and sheriffs in these three districts and in the additional districts of Estevan and Melville.

A change has been made by which the Chairman of the Board of Highway Commissioners is given power under the Act in regard to plans which were originally vested in the Minister of Public Works.

Perhaps the most important amendment to The Land Titles Act is the provision that in future no title by possession can be obtained after certificate of title has been issued for land.

There was formerly no provision in the Act for a power of attorney for dealing with instruments other than transfers. This has been corrected so as to provide for other instruments being dealt with by agents.

An amendment of very general importance is the provision that a caveat may be founded on any claim against the land whether the claim is evidenced by an instrument in writing or not.

Provision is made for the enlargement of the time named for taking certain steps under The Land Titles Act, by order of the judge.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

The Act for the Recovery of Small Debts gives power to justices of the peace to hear and decide claims of debt up to \$50. Hitherto there was no means of enforcing such claims except under the small debt procedure on the district courts. This procedure usually entailed expense, inconvenience and delay, so that a demand arose among the retail merchants for some method of obtaining a more prompt and speedy adjudication.

It is believed that the justices' civil courts established by the Act will prove a great boon to the mercantile community.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SPECIAL SURVEYS ACT.

Practically only one change has been made in The Special Surveys Act, which however affects many sections. The alteration in question is that the power to take action in any of the matters covered by the Act which was formerly vested in the Lieutenant Governor in Council has now been placed in the hands of the master of titles.

THE COURT OFFICIALS ACT.

This Act merely regulates the hours when the offices shall be open to the public of the sheriffs, local registrars of the Supreme Court and clerks of the District Courts in the Judicial Districts of Estevan, Cannington, Moosomin, Melville and Yorkton.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE MECHANICS' LIEN ACT.

The Mechanics' Lien Act is amended by requiring the person filing a lien to swear to the date upon which the contract or service was completed or was to be completed. Hitherto it has been found possible to make the affidavit prescribed by the Act and to file stale and illegal claims to the annoyance of the owners and subsequent incumbrancers. The procedure under the Act is simplified by rendering it unnecessary to make lien holders parties defendant to actions. Hereafter they will be simply served with notice of trial.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE EVIDENCE ACT.

Four clauses have been added to section 12 of this Act to obviate the necessity of bringing before any court the officials who issue certificates, either as to grade or weight of grain under The Canada Grain Act, in order to have them swear to the correctness of these certificates. The clauses provide that the documents themselves may now be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein. The effect will be that litigants will be saved a good deal of time and expense.

THE BULK SALES ACT.

The Bulk Sales Act was passed in 1910-11 for the purpose of protecting the creditors of retailers who may wish to dispose of their stock without satisfying their debts. The Act was found after an experience of two or three years to require redrafting, and that was done this session. A "sale in bulk" is interpreted as meaning any sale transfer or conveyance of a stock of goods or part thereof out of the usual course of business or trade of the vendor, a sale, transfer or conveyance of the entire stock in trade of the vendor, and a sale, transfer or conveyance or attempted sale, transfer or conveyance of an interest in the vendor's business or trade.

The Act requires the purchaser in such a case to obtain from the vendor a complete statement of his creditors with the amount due or to become due to each. The vendor must also give the purchaser a written waiver of the provisions of the Act from creditors representing not less than 60 per cent. in number and amount of the claims shown in the statement, or else the purchaser must pay over to a trust company the price or convey any property real or personal given as part of the price. The trust company distributes the funds among the creditors under the usual procedure of The Assignments Act and for this is allowed a commission not exceeding 3 per cent.

There are various minor provisions contained in the Act which it is needless to set out here. Unless the requirements of the Act are complied with the sale will be void against the creditors, but the purchaser will remain liable for the full amount of the purchase price, and will be treated as a trustee of the goods, wares, merchandise and fixtures for the benefit of the creditors.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE ACT.

The Saskatchewan Insurance Act which was passed at the recent session supersedes the old Saskatchewan Fire Insurance Act, with amendments and revisions which will cover all classes of insurance written in this province. The Act has been framed with a view to adequately protecting the policy holders of the various companies in this province, and the safeguarding of their interests has been carefully considered by the legislators.

It deals primarily with the licensing of companies, the lodging of deposits with the minister for the protection of policy holders, the administration of these deposits, and the liquidation of Saskatchewan companies. In addition several new features have been introduced, namely, the resident agents' clause, the issuing of certificates of authority, and a more systematic regulation of insurance in foreign unlicensed companies.

The resident agent's clause requires that all policies of insurance must be signed or countersigned by some resident authorised agent. This will do away with the system of overhead writing which has been so common in this province, and at the same time will afford better protection not only to the agent but to the insuring public as well.

The sections dealing with certificates of authority require that every person engaged in the insurance business must hold a certificate of authority issued to him by the Superintendent of Insurance, for which a nominal fee is charged. In order to secure proper supervision of insurance it is necessary that there should be some control over the agency force as they act as the intermediary between the companies and the insuring public. No agent can represent any company that is not licensed in Saskatchewan, consequently the insuring public will know that a company represented by a soliciting agent holding this certificate has made deposit for the protection of the policy holder either with the minister at Regina or with the Insurance Department at Ottawa. In future it would be a wise precaution on the part of the insuring public to ask a soliciting agent to produce this certificate.

It is permissible for any person, firm or corporation, when adequate protection at reasonable rates cannot be secured from companies licensed in Saskatchewan, to place their insurance in foreign unlicensed companies, provided it is placed through a regularly authorised broker for unlicensed insurance. Such a broker is required to be licensed and must give a bond that he will faithfully comply with all the provisions of the Act. He is required to pay to the province one per cent. of the gross premiums which he collects, thus putting the insurer in foreign unlicensed companies on a par with the insurers in licensed companies, the latter being required under The Corporations Taxation Act to pay one per cent. of the gross premiums to the province. If the insurance is placed by the individual himself in unlicensed foreign companies, he is liable to a penalty of 50 per cent. of his premium, unless such insurance is placed through a broker. This refers to unlicensed insurance only placed in foreign companies, and will not affect the average insurer.

As a whole the Act deals with three classes of companies, namely, Dominion licensees, provincial companies, and friendly societies. All companies must file with the Superintendent of Insurance a power of attorney for process. All must pay a license fee to transact business in this province.

As regards deposits, Dominion licensees are excepted, as they have deposits at Ottawa. Provincial licensees must carry a deposit of \$5,000 if incorporated in Saskatchewan, and if incorporated elsewhere the deposit required is \$10,000. In addition to this provincial life companies must deposit whatever percentage of the reserve may be required by the minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Friendly societies whose headquarters are outside of Canada are required to deposit \$10,000 for the protection of those who hold insurance in these societies. Companies underwriting hail insurance in this province are required to deposit \$5,000 if their head office is in Canada; if it is outside Canada the deposit must be \$10,000.

The attention of agents is drawn to the section of the Act dealing with the certificate of authority, as all must hold this certificate from the Superintendent of Insurance. Application forms will be sent to every agent

to be filled in by him and returned with the prescribed fee to the Superintendent of Insurance. A record will be kept of every change of agency, and the cause of the change noted, thereby protecting the companies and the insuring public from the actions of unscrupulous agents should such change be due to irregularities. Every agent from now on must consider premium moneys paid in as being trust funds which must be turned in to his company within the term stipulated in his agency contract or agreement. The superintendent has power to revoke or suspend the certificate of any agent who is guilty of any violation of the Act.

ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAXATION OF PERSONS HOLDING OR OPERATING TIMBER AREAS.

This amendment has been enacted in order that the province should derive, as is its right, some revenue from the exploitation of her forest resources.

It is now provided that any "person," which according to section 4 means also any firm or corporation, must pay a tax of one and one-half cents per acre comprised within the limits of any timber area or berth which he may own, control or operate under a title, deed, lease, agreement or otherwise. The minimum tax is \$25.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may declare any person exempt from the tax in whole or in part, if it is shown that the area is held under permit for cutting timber or cordwood for settlers' use.

A rebate not exceeding three-quarters of one cent per acre may be ordered to a person manufacturing lumber in Saskatchewan from trees cut in any such timber area or berth, upon production of evidence satisfactory to the provincial treasurer as to his plant or operations.

It is also provided that any person who has paid the tax of three cents per acre under a clause of The Corporations Taxation Act may be granted a rebate of the amount of such additional tax.

ACT TO AMEND THE TRAVELLING SHOWS ACT.

A change has been made in the schedule of fees under this Act which fees will in future be imposed as follows:

For every circus, menagerie or wild west show and not more than one side show if travelling with over twenty cars:	
For every city.....	\$150
For every town or village.....	50
With twenty cars or less:	
For every city.....	75
For every town or village.....	25
For each additional side show.....	10
For every trained animal show where there is no equestrian exhibition:	
For every city.....	25
For every town or village.....	15
For each side show.....	10
For every carnival or collection of side shows not connected with any circus, menagerie or wild west show.....	25

ACT TO REGULATE THE MEANS OF EGRESS FROM PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

All churches, halls, houses, or other buildings heretofore or hereafter constructed, used for holding public meetings or as places of public resort or amusement and school houses of more than one storey in height

must be provided with doors that will freely open outwards. Gates or outer fences, if not so hinged, must be kept open by proper fastenings during the time the buildings are publicly used.

On summary conviction of an offence against this Act a penalty of a fine of from \$50 to \$100 may be imposed, with a further fine of \$25 every day after conviction upon which the offence continues. In default of payment an offender may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

The Act was passed for the purpose of promoting the safety of people in any public building by providing them with an unimpeded means of egress in case of an alarm from fire or any other cause.

AN ACT TO REGULATE HALLS, THEATRES AND CINEMATOGRAPHS.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council under this Act has power to make regulations as to the erection, operation and safety of all theatres, halls or buildings used as public meeting places, or as places of public resort or amusement, or places where moving pictures are shown, and may provide that the owner or occupier of such places shall pay a license fee.

These regulations will also cover such matters as the conditions under which picture machines shall be operated; the definition of film exchanges, the prohibition or regulation of films or slides to be exchanged or exhibited, the licensing of operators, the prescribing of conditions under which films may be sold, leased or exchanged.

A board of censors, with control over all of these matters, composed of three or more persons with inspectors working under them, is constituted under section 4, and an appeal may be made from their decisions to a designated person, body or court.

Churches or assembly rooms in connection therewith may exhibit moving pictures or slides without a license on receipt of a written permission from the provincial secretary, and this privilege is also extended when the pictures are shown for scientific purposes.

All films upon being passed by the board of censors must be stamped, and the stamp exhibited, otherwise the exhibition may be stopped by the police. For this stamp a fee of 50 cents is charged.

Any one who violates any regulation of this Act, or who exhibits films not bearing the stamp of approval of the censors, shall be guilty of an offence, and no city or town shall issue a license to any cinematograph until the applicant produces the license from the provincial secretary. In order to insure that no unlicensed exhibition shall take place, it is provided that the town official who issues a license without the production of the provincial secretary's license may be fined \$20 or imprisoned for thirty days.

Everyone will approve of section 11, which sets out that no children under fourteen years of age may attend a picture show after eight o'clock unless accompanied by a parent or other responsible person.

If any bodily injury or loss of life occurs directly or indirectly due to a breach of any of the provisions of the Act, the owner, lessee, manager, operator or other person responsible for the breach of the law may, in addition to any other penalty, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

The schedule of license fees is as follows:

For every theatre, moving picture theatre, building or opera house, in cities, \$250; in towns, \$75.

For every concert hall, dance hall or assembly room, or other place of public entertainment, in cities, \$100; in towns, \$50.

Provided that the applicant for such license shall only be charged that proportion of the license fee that the number of days remaining between the date of his license and the 31st day of December bears to the license fee for the whole year. Provided further that no rebate shall be allowed if the applicant for a license has permitted public performances or other entertainments to be held in such theatre, moving picture theatre, building, opera house, dance hall or other place of public entertainment prior to the date of his provincial license.

Every film exchange shall pay a fee of \$200.

Every itinerant exhibitor of moving pictures, \$50.

Operators' license, \$10; apprentices' licenses for six months, \$5.

For censoring films the board of censors may impose a fee of 50 cents or less for each reel.

For censoring for itinerant exhibitors, the board of censors may impose a fee of \$5 or less for each film.

All licenses relating in any way to theatres, moving picture theatres, buildings, opera houses, dance halls or other places of public entertainment are transferable on securing the indorsement of the provincial secretary.

The date on which this Act will come into force is February 20, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE GAME ACT.

The bill amending The Game Act contains many sections, and while some of them are comparatively unimportant, others affect large sections of the community. The following is a brief outline of some of the more important changes:

Antelope and whooping cranes have been added to the list of game which is completely protected for an indefinite time.

From May 1 to November 1 is declared a close season for muskrats, and spearing and shooting of these animals is now prohibited at all times.

In an endeavour to lessen the number of accidents, often resulting in loss of life, caused by careless sportsmen who carry loaded guns in vehicles, this practice has been made unlawful under a heavy penalty.

In all cases of big game it has for some time been unlawful to kill any females, and in order to insure the better carrying out of this provision it has become necessary to enact that no person shall take away the carcass of any big game without the head. For convenience in removing from the hunting ground, each animal may be divided into not more than four quarters, and in every case the head of the animal with antlers must remain attached to at least one quarter of the carcass. Thus game guardians will be better enabled to prevent illegal killing of big game.

Many new regulations have been added respecting the shipping of game of all kinds. These regulations are framed to prevent illegal shipments of game by concealing the contents of packages.

Foxes are protected from May 1 to August 31. A fee of \$100 must now be paid for exporting any live black or silver fox, and \$15 for each cross or red fox. Fur dealers must now pay an annual license fee of \$10, and must make returns to the department showing the furs bought and sold during the year. This will enable the department to keep in closer touch with the fur trade of the province.

Nonresident trappers must pay a fee of \$25.

Every holder of a big game license has the powers of a game guardian during the open season for big game. This should result in preventing many breaches of the law.

A heavy penalty is provided for anyone resisting or interfering with a game guardian in the performance of his duties. All members of the R.N.W.M. Police, members of game protective associations, provincial, city, town and village constables are made *ex officio* game guardians.

The new provisions of this Act do not come into force until February 15, 1914.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPALITIES SEED GRAIN ACT.

Several very important changes have been made in this legislation.

Under section 9 a municipality is restrained amongst other things from allowing any sum in excess of \$200 inclusive of arrears to stand as a charge for seed grain advances "upon any quarter section of land." This has now been changed to read "against any such farmer."

Section 11 has been entirely repealed and a new section is to the effect that the secretary treasurer of the municipality shall take from every person to whom seed grain is supplied at the time of signing the required demand note, a written agreement for a lien in favour of the municipality upon the resulting crop of grain on the land named in the application. The secretary treasurer must enforce this lien on behalf of the municipality if the full amount of the principal and interest due under the demand note is unpaid before the threshing of the crop to which the lien attaches or any part thereof. Any person who sells or disposes of the grain covered by the lien before the note is paid fully, except as the property and for the account of the municipality, may be punished by a fine up to \$100, to which shall be added the amount unpaid, and on default he may be imprisoned unless the full amount outstanding, the penalty and the costs of commitment and conveyance to gaol be sooner paid.

The price of seed grain advances may no longer be charged as taxes against the land on which the grain was sown.

The secretary treasurer must enter upon a list all seed grain advances made, the names of the applicants, the lands upon which according to the applicant such seed grain was to be sown, promissory notes and seed grain liens taken in settlement therefor and all payments made thereon.

It will no longer be necessary for the return, which must be sent to the Minister of Municipal Affairs on or before August 1 in each year, to include an enumeration of the lands affected, nor will it be necessary to publish this return in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*.

The government will not in future guarantee the repayment of all moneys borrowed or about to be borrowed pursuant to this Act. This is accomplished by the repeal of section 17, under which power to make this guarantee was given to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARM MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACT.

The report of the Commission on Agricultural Credits, the official synopsis of that report, and the explanatory speech of the Hon. Walter Scott on introducing this measure in the Legislature, have already been given wide publicity, and as the Act follows very closely the recommendations of the commissioners, a large section of the people are already fairly well acquainted with the general provisions of this Act.

This is not the proper place for a recapitulation of the conditions which brought about the necessity for this measure, which is in many respects one of the most important and far-reaching pieces of legislation yet dealt with by our Legislature. A short outline of the law as it stands is all that can be attempted here.

The Act provides for the formation of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association, which will consist of three commissioners, appointed by the government, and of those who become members. The association will be an aggregation of groups or units, not less than twenty-five in number, each of which must have at least ten members. Each member must be an applicant for a loan and must be willing to join with other members and the association in pledging his credit and security for the loans of other members of his group, to an amount not more than 50 per cent. of his own loan. New members may join upon being accepted by at least two-thirds of those already constituting a group. Should any member default in his payments, and the property upon being sold fail to realise the amount of his indebtedness to the association, the other members of his group might be called upon to make good their contingent liability on a *pro rata* basis. Loans may be made upon first mortgages only, and the association is forbidden to advance more than 40 per cent. of the value of the land taken in security. The association may never loan more money than it holds mortgage security for.

Recognising that it would be almost if not quite impossible to raise any large sum of money either within the province itself or in Canada, on the security of mortgage bonds bearing a low rate of interest, it is provided that the government may guarantee the bonds or debentures of the association so that they may be the more readily disposed of on the money markets of the world.

In discussing this matter, many references have been made in the press to the *Landschaften* system, but for the benefit of those who may not have informed themselves as to this system, we cannot do better than quote Mr. Lubin's concise definition of this useful institution, and then show in what respects the system to be established under this Act in Saskatchewan will differ from it.

"The *Landschaften*," he says, "are systems of borrowers in contradistinction to mortgage banks, which are systems of lenders. The *Landschaft* transacts no banking business whatever. It does no business beyond that of giving the borrower a bond in return for his mortgage. The borrower then proceeds to sell the bond in the open market, and pockets the money, and that is the end of the money as far as the *Landschaft* is concerned. All it asks of the borrower is that he pay the interest and amortisation of his bond. If he does not do this, the *Landschaft* takes possession of his land, has it sold to the highest bidder and returns to the borrower any balance left over the amount for which he has given the bond and the costs. This can be done without recourse to the courts."

It would be useless to give a Saskatchewan farmer a bond, which he would have great difficulty in selling, so that it is provided that The Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association shall sell the bond and give the farmer the cash instead. This is the first important point of difference.

In Germany, under the *Landschaften* system, as much as 60 per cent. of the value of the land offered in security is sometimes advanced. In Saskatchewan, however, raw land sometimes sells for more than improved, and sometimes through careless farming cultivated land actually depreciates in value. For these reasons it has been deemed advisable to make the maximum available for a borrower 40 instead of 60 per cent. of the value of the land to be mortgaged.

Certain sections of the Act must tend to improve the position of the borrower as compared with the conditions with which he has hitherto had to contend. For instance, the Act provides that under certain conditions there is nothing to prevent him from paying off his loan, and if his farm has increased in value, he may, if he wishes, obtain a larger loan without exceeding the 40 per cent. limit.

Another striking point of difference between the *Landschaft* and the system to be established under the new Act is the provision of a reserve fund. This fund will, no doubt, give an added character and security to the bonds when they are offered for sale, and in addition would form a valuable offset to any ill effects brought about by crop failures or any other cause.

One probable result of the new Act will be the retention of large sums of money in the province which have hitherto either been paid to eastern loan companies or withdrawn to be invested in other countries. Most of the money required by the association will, of course, be obtained by the sale of the bonds abroad, but they may and will be offered for sale locally, so that anyone with money to invest, whether the amount be small or large, will be enabled by the purchase of these bonds to invest his savings in a manner which will render him a good deal higher rate of interest than he can now obtain from the banks. Many who have sold out and left the province, taking with them in many cases considerable sums of money, might have remained here if there had been available some such market for their savings as will be provided under the terms of this Act.

The benefits which it is confidently hoped will accrue to the farmers owing to the passage of the Act may be summarised as follows:

A lower rate of interest, made possible because The Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association is not designed to be a profit-making institution, and because the cost of a loan to the farmer will not exceed the cost to the association of making it.

The possibility of repaying a loan at any time under easy conditions;

The impossibility of overburdening farms with debt owing to limitation of the amount available to 40 per cent. of the valuation;

The chance of borrowing more money as land increases in value;

The long term of the loans which save him from the expense and uncertainty of frequent renewals;

The probable retention of more money in the country.

The bill also may be regarded as the first step towards the time when he may be able, through other co-operative associations, to purchase his raw materials on trade terms just as the manufacturer does and also

to control the sale of his produce, thus securing for himself a share of the profits now going into the pockets of the middlemen.

As the present is not considered an opportune time for a large debenture issue, the date on which the Act will come into force has not been determined, but will be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

THE AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT.

In compliance with the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Credits "that such additional legislation be enacted by the Legislature * * * as will further facilitate on the part of the farmers of the province the establishment upon a sound basis of a system of local and central rural co-operative societies for purchasing and selling farm products and supplies," The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act was passed.

This Act provides that any five or more persons who desire to unite themselves as an incorporated association, with limited liability, for the purpose of producing, purchasing or selling live stock, farm products or supplies upon the co-operative plan, may be registered as such upon filing a memorandum of association, in duplicate, and the payment of a set registration fee. Such associations shall be bodies corporate, and shall have power to acquire and hold real estate in Saskatchewan for the purpose of carrying out the objects for which they have been incorporated.

In order that the business of such associations may be established upon a sound basis, it is provided that they shall conduct a strictly cash business. Provision is made for a uniform set of bylaws for the regulation of all associations organised under the Act, so that if in the future two or more similar associations should desire to federate, the similarity of their bylaws will be of assistance to that end. Each association, however, may adopt supplemental bylaws for the regulation of the details of their particular business.

The apportionment of profits is provided for as follows:

(a) By setting aside not less than 10 per cent. of the net profits for a reserve fund until an amount has accumulated in such fund equal to at least 30 per cent. of the paid-up capital stock;

(b) By paying interest on the paid-up capital stock at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum;

(c) The remainder of the profits to be divided among the patrons of the association, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the volume of business which they have done with the association:

Provided, however, that when the supplemental bylaws of the association so specify, the dividend due to any patron who is not a shareholder may be retained by the association and credited to the account of such patron on account of capital stock until an amount has accumulated equal to the par value of one share; when such sum has accumulated, a stock certificate for one share shall be issued to the patron and he shall thereafter share in the dividends as do other shareholders.

Such a division of profits, and the provision that each shareholder shall have one vote only, regardless of the number of shares he may hold, are recognised as the fundamental principles of every truly co-operative association.

The registrar of agricultural co-operative associations, who is an official of the Department of Agriculture and as such interested in the

successful organisation of agricultural co-operative associations, is by the Act required to supply upon request copies of the standard bylaws, and also to assist in the preparation of such supplemental bylaws as any association may require.

The table of fees to be collected in connection with the Act, which it will be noticed are practically nominal, is as follows:

Filing application for registration.....	\$1.00
Filing supplemental bylaws at time of incorporation.....	1.00
Filing supplemental bylaws after incorporation for each bylaw.....	.25
Filing amendments to supplemental bylaws, for each amendment.....	.25
Advertising notice of incorporation in <i>The Saskatchewan Gazette</i>	2.50

Copies of the Act are procurable on application to the Co-operative Organisations Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

An amendment to the Statute Law, which closely affects matters covered by this Act, is as follows. Chapter 54 of the statutes of 1908, being an Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, is amended by adding thereto the following as section 5:

"In addition to any other powers possessed by the association it may act as agent for the purchase or sale of farm produce or supplies on behalf of any association organised under The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act."

AN ACT RESPECTING THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF LIVE STOCK BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Act was devised for the purpose of increasing and improving the live stock of the province. An amount of \$500,000 is to be appropriated and the proportion of this to be expended annually is placed at the discretion of the minister.

Live stock, which may be horses, cattle, sheep or swine, may be purchased by the department and sold, either for cash or partly for cash and partly for credit to *bona fide* farmers of the province. These purchasers must either be patrons or must agree to become patrons of the co-operative creameries, or must be members of an association organised for the purposes of this Act or for live stock improvement. A lien is to be taken in favour of the department to protect it in the case of all animals sold on credit or partly on credit, and it is provided that if any neglect is shown, the department may repossess itself of the stock.

All cattle bought outside of the three prairie provinces must pass the tuberculin test, and any animal may be branded with the registered brand of the province. This brand may not be vented or altered in any way without proper authority until such time as the animal so branded is fully paid for.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council has power to make further regulations for the carrying out of the purposes and provisions of the Act.

Copies of this Act and of the regulations thereunder governing the sale of live stock may be had upon application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Regina.

STATUTE LAW AMENDMENTS.

Amongst the amendments to the statutes there are two matters dealt with which come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agri-

culture. The first of these, which will be of much interest to the ranching community, effects a slight change in The Herd Law, and the other makes small alterations in The Noxious Weeds Act.

The addition to The Herd Law reads as follows: "Notwithstanding any provisions of The Rural Municipality Act or of any bylaw of any rural municipality, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have power to declare by order made public in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, that it shall not be lawful to restrain animals (other than a stallion over the age of one year or a bull over the age of eight months) from running at large during such portion of the period between the first day of November in any year and the fifteenth day of May in the year next following as may be specified in such order, in the following described portions of the province or such parts thereof as may be specified in such order:

(a) That portion of the province lying north of the line between townships 45 and 46;

(b) That portion of the province bounded on the north by the line between townships 15 and 16, on the east by the third principal meridian, on the south by the international boundary and on the west by the fourth meridian.

A proviso has been added to section 8 of The Noxious Weeds Act. The owner of unoccupied lands may appoint some resident to act as his agent for notification purposes, and the weed inspector who is about to take steps to destroy weeds upon the land in question must give this agent notice of his intention to proceed with the work 15 days after the notice has been mailed, but the destruction of the weeds must not be undertaken until after the expiry of the 15 days.

A proviso has also been added to section 14. Under this section the cost of weed destruction done by the municipality or by the Department of Agriculture could be added to and form part of the regular municipal taxes. It is now provided that no sum in excess of \$200 shall be charged against any one quarter section in any one year.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SAFETY OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Electricians will be pleased with the passage of this Act, as it is hoped that it will not only provide additional safeguards for them, but will enable them to procure insurance upon somewhat less prohibitive terms than they now have to submit to.

The Act is a short one, consisting only of a preamble setting out the fact that this class of workmen have to carry on their labour under conditions of danger and that it is expedient to make regulations to provide for their safety, and two sections which are given in full:

1. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time make and may subsequently alter or revoke regulations governing the construction, maintenance and use of electric wires, wiring apparatus and appliances, poles, cables and fixtures for electric light, heat or power, telegraph, telephone or other purposes.

2. Every Order in Council containing such regulations shall fix the date upon which the regulations shall come in force, and such regulations shall be published in two consecutive issues of *The Saskatchewan Gazette* prior to such date.

The issue of the regulations will be awaited with much interest by the men affected.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE BUILDING TRADES PROTECTION ACT.

This Act formerly provided for certain protection for workmen employed on the erection of buildings of two storeys. The wording has now been altered so as to cover all buildings over 20 feet in height. This will include churches, warehouses and such buildings as have but one storey, but which are of considerable height.

It is also provided that all ladders shall be three rungs higher than the platform which they reach, so as to ensure more safety for workmen.

AN ACT RESPECTING PAYMENT OF WAGES TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.

This Act provides that all employees in mercantile houses, on construction work or in factories, shall be paid at least once a week in cash or in certified cheques. The chief reason for the passage of this legislation is that workmen, particularly if they are strangers, paid as they generally are on Saturday nights, have found it a hardship not to be able to cash their cheques, owing to their being paid after banking hours. The accepted cheques, however, can be easily cashed at any store.

AN ACT RESPECTING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Amongst the principal features of this new Act are sections providing that all employment agents must be licensed by the council of the municipality in which they operate, and the council may prescribe the fee which may be charged.

Every agent must furnish a bond for \$1,000 in favour of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan, for the due fulfilment of his duties and obligations under this Act, or to cover any penalties which he may incur through the breach of it.

Each agent must keep a register in which he shall enter all particulars about any applicant for work, and also of details regarding employers. This record must be open to the inspection of the municipal authorities and also of the secretary of the Bureau of Labour.

Every person securing a position through an employment agent is entitled to receive a receipt showing all particulars of the transaction, such as the amount of the fee paid, the wages to be paid, and the name of the employer and of the employment agent. There is to be no registration fee charged, and the fee for obtaining employment must not exceed five per cent. of the first month's wages if the employment is to be for a month or more, otherwise the maximum fee must not be more than \$1.

Section 11 is very important. It provides that no agent shall divide fees with any superintendent, manager, foreman or other employee of any person or corporation requiring help.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE HAIL INSURANCE ACT OF 1912.

A large number of amendments of varying importance were made to this Act.

Some doubt has existed as to what crops were capable of being insured under the Act. This doubt has been definitely cleared up, and the insurable crops are stated to be wheat, oats, flax, barley, rye and speltz.

The commission is given power to borrow money for minor purposes, but it is not allowed to do so for the payment of indemnities. It is also empowered to invest surplus funds.

Ratepayers of a rural municipality who wished to take advantage of the Act were formerly given up to September 1 of each year in which

to present a petition to their council for the submission of a bylaw to adopt hail insurance. This time has been extended to November 1, and the commission must be notified immediately after the first reading of the bylaw.

Some changes have been made in section 13, which deals with withdrawals. The council of the rural municipality must be notified before May 1 of all lands proposed to be withdrawn from the scheme, and before January 1 of each year the commission must be furnished with a detailed list of such withdrawals, which it has the power to cancel if improperly made.

Provision is made for the addition of a penalty in case the special rate levied for hail insurance purposes remains unpaid after October 31 of the year in which it was levied. The penalty is fixed at \$1 per quarter section or portion of it in excess of eighty acres. After the first day of June in the year next following a further penalty of 1 per cent. per month attaches, until the full amount is paid.

Section 15 is entirely repealed and a new section substituted. This provides that on or before September 1 of each year the secretary treasurer must send to the commission a statement verified by statutory declaration showing the lands assessable within his municipality for the purposes of the Act, and all lands authorised to be withdrawn from the benefits thereof.

All funds must be sent into the commission on or before November 15 by the secretary treasurer, who may retain 2½ per cent. of the amount collected under the special rate for hail insurance and for penalties, the amount paid for printing the hail insurance tax notice, interest on money borrowed to make up the full amount for the commission, and the exchange and cost of remitting. Interest at 8 per cent. must be paid to the commission for arrears on and after November 16.

Notice of damage must be sent to the commission within five days and the inspector must make every effort to obtain from the claimant his concurrence in the award, and this concurrence, or the reason for failure to secure it, must be forwarded to the commission with the inspector's report.

The council may borrow from any person, bank or corporation, whatever sum of money may be required to enable full payment to be made to the commission; the proceeds of such a loan are to be paid into a separate account, which shall be credited with the arrears and penalties as they come in.

A penalty is provided for the secretary treasurer who is guilty of neglect of any duty required of him under this Act, or who makes false returns.

Any regulations made by the commission must be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and afterwards published in two successive issues of *The Saskatchewan Gazette*.

The last section added is a very important one, as it provides that money due to claimants under the Act shall be exempt from garnishment or attachment and incapable of being assigned.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE RAILWAY ACT.

In compliance with representations made to the government by the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, some

amendments have been made to The Railway Act. These amendments almost entirely concern the safety and comfort of employees of street railways. This small, but steadily increasing class of workmen in Saskatchewan will in future work under as good, if not better, conditions as the street railway employees in any other province in Canada.

Some provisions have also been added to promote the safety of the passengers on street railways; for instance, conductors and motormen must pass a strict examination as to their physical capacity to perform their work and fenders must be left free from any advertising device which may reduce their efficiency.

DEPARTMENT OF TELEPHONES.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE RURAL TELEPHONE ACT.

The amendments to The Rural Telephone Act do not affect the principle or working out of the Act in any particular. They merely define more definitely some particulars which were not fully covered in the original Act. The amendments give the minister power to take charge in cases where the secretary of the company fails to perform certain duties required of him in the Act. They also outline the procedure to be followed by debenture holders in collecting debenture payments which may become overdue. Outside of these changes the amendments only correct the wording of a few sections of the Act.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

An amendment has been made to section 23 of The Public Health Act whereby the Commissioner of Public Health may issue a provisional certificate, which will validify the passing of any municipal bylaw for the purpose of raising money for a system of waterworks, sewerage or sewage disposal. This certificate will be issued, following the submission and approval of such preliminary information as may be necessary to permit of a general understanding of the proposed system.

Previous to the passing of this amendment, it was necessary for municipalities to submit complete plans and specifications and to have them approved before the bylaw was voted upon. Delay frequently resulted from this procedure, owing to the time involved in the preparation of complete plans and specifications. To expedite the passing of bylaws it was therefore decided to issue a provisional certificate as stated for the purposes of the bylaw, the complete plans and specifications being required before any debentures issued under the bylaw will be valid.

Some further slight amendments have been made, the most important of which concern disinfection and the expense of that operation. The disinfection of houses in which infectious disease has occurred will in future be carried out more systematically, as the work is to be performed by the medical health officer in cities, towns and villages, and in rural municipalities by the attending physician, if there is one, otherwise by the rural municipality. The expense of disinfecting is to be borne by the council, whether it be in a city, town, village or rural municipality, and in the latter case the cost of the operation may be recovered by the rural municipality from the patient or his estate.

Provision already existed in the Act empowering the medical health officer, or the Commissioner of Public Health, in case of an outbreak of infectious disease when there are no facilities for enforcing a proper quarantine, to take possession of an unoccupied house for the purpose of an isolation hospital. In this connection the following subsection has been added to the Act:

"The commissioner, the board of health or officer who has so taken possession of a building shall, before restoring it to the owner cleanse, disinfect and put it into the same state of repair as it was in when possession was taken, and shall give notice to the owner when this has been done. A reasonable sum for the use of the premises shall be paid to the owner, and the expense thus incurred, together with the cost of cleansing, disinfection and repair shall be paid by the municipality."

Drinking cups and towels in common use in many cases have been the means of spreading infection, and it was in view of this fact that some sections have been added to the Act providing that in all public places drinking cups must be individual and the roller towel is absolutely prohibited.

This last addition to the Act will come into force on the first day of June next.

BOARD OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

AN ACT RESPECTING LAND SURVEYORS.

This Act has been passed in substitution for the old Land Surveyors Act. The principal feature, and one of the few points in which a change has been made, is that the examination of all candidates desirous of obtaining a commission as a Saskatchewan land surveyor is now placed in the hands of the Saskatchewan Land Surveyors' Association. This association is now placed on the same basis, and will receive the same recognition as other professional associations.

It is now necessary for Saskatchewan land surveyors desiring to practise in the province to conform to the requirements of the association respecting registration.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SASKATCHEWAN SURVEYS ACT.

A number of minor amendments to this Act have been passed respecting the methods of resurvey in subdivision surveys. Some clauses have been added regarding the method of surveying new roads, and the procedure to be followed in the resurveying of road diversions where monuments have been lost is prescribed.

The law also provides that all survey plans which are intended for registration purposes shall be subject to the approval, and to the inspection as to their accuracy, of the chief surveyor of the surveys branch of the Land Titles Office.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE DRAINAGE ACT.

The amendments to this Act are few in number. Up to the present time the Act contained no provision for any appeal which the owner of any land affected might wish to make against the assessment levied

upon his land to cover the cost of a drainage scheme. The new sections now give this right of appeal, and prescribe the procedure which must be followed. The minister shall obtain from the district court judge of the district in which the proposed work is situated the appointment of a date on which he will hear the appeal, and any party interested in the appeal may obtain an order from the judge for the attendance of a witness.

Amongst the amendments to the statute law it will be found that provision has been made whereby the Board of Highway Commissioners may assist in defraying the cost of a drainage scheme. In view of the fact that such works benefit highways as well as private lands, sometimes to the extent of thousands of dollars, it was deemed just that the Board of Highway Commissioners should be called upon to pay a certain share of the cost of the drainage work.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

The amendments to this Act confer certain powers on the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in respect to financial matters.

A new clause has been added to section 2 of the Act under which it is provided that the company may apply up to 50 per cent. of any surplus to the liquidation or part liquidation of the unpaid capital stock of the company, an equal proportionate payment being made on all shares allotted prior to April 1 of the financial year during which such surplus was earned. The new clause is retroactive, that is, it is to be read as though its provisions had always been in the Act.

Subsection 4 of section 20 is changed so that in future after all disbursements and payments previously authorised have been made, the remaining 50 per cent. of the surplus shall be set apart in a separate account to be styled "the elevator reserve account," and the company may draw upon this account for the purchase of grain, replacing in the account at the end of the grain season any sum so taken.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorise the provincial treasurer to issue securities of the province for the purpose of raising the funds required by the company for loans. The provincial treasurer, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may guarantee the repayment by the company of moneys advanced by any person, bank or corporation, the company securing the government against loss from such guarantee in any approved manner.

Any agreement made or to be made by the company with the government or with any person, bank or corporation may be varied with the consent of all the parties concerned, and copies of all agreements must be laid before the Legislature within fifteen days from the opening of the annual session.

In addition there are many inquiries regarding co-operative egg marketing associations, and it is intended to give in an early issue of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY a set of suggested bylaws for such associations.

Some farmers near Warman, members of the Grain Growers' Association at that point, held a meeting on January 16 to discuss the advisability of organising a purchasing association, and decided to organise.

At Juniata, a number of the members of the local Grain Growers' Association are taking steps to organise a similar organisation. Their first meeting was held on January 31.

Under the Act to provide for the establishment of these agricultural co-operative associations, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, it was made incumbent upon all associations to adopt a standard set of bylaws to which all must conform, though each association may afterwards adopt such supplemental bylaws as may be necessary to regulate their own particular line of business. These standard bylaws were issued during the past month, having received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The following is a brief synopsis of the bylaws:

Five or more agriculturists having determined to form an association a preliminary general meeting is to be held, at which the chief business will be the preparation of a memorandum of association for submission to the registrar for approval. The size of the shares and the amount of the stock will also be settled. The registrar having signified his approval of the memorandum, the new association must hold its first general meeting within two months after registration, and afterwards an annual meeting must be held on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Ten days' notice of any general or special meeting must be given, both by advertising in the local newspaper and by mailing a notice to each shareholder. At all meetings each shareholder in good standing shall have one vote, and shall be eligible to be made a director, but no officer or member of the association may be elected auditor. Nominations of candidates must be made openly at the annual meetings, and they shall be elected by secret ballot. A majority of the shareholders shall decide all questions and be necessary for the election of officers.

The number of directors may be three, six or nine, and one-third shall hold office until the first annual meeting, one-third until the second annual meeting and one-third until the third. A competent auditor shall be elected at the first general meeting, and subsequently at each annual meeting. The board of directors (meeting immediately after the annual meetings) shall elect from their own number a president and vice president, and shall appoint a secretary treasurer, who need not be a director.

Some further provisions are added concerning the filling of vacancies and providing for the removal of a director by a majority vote of the registered shareholders. The directors shall have the general management and control of the business and property of the association and shall have power to allot and transfer the capital stock of the association subject to the provisions of section 11 of The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, to engage, define the duties and fix the remuneration of officers and employees, as they may deem necessary for the carrying on of the business of the association.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The following figures received from the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, give the number of bushels shipped from Saskatchewan of the four principal grains. They indicate that as regards getting their grain to market the farmers of Saskatchewan are in a better position than ever before. The total increase in the amount of grain shipped in 1913 over the corresponding months of 1912, during these the four heaviest shipping months of the year is no less than 32,321,925 bushels.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
September.....	12,313,050	217,550	718,800	434,000
October.....	24,539,025	5,966,000	1,029,600	1,804,000
November.....	22,107,375	8,821,700	962,400	3,083,000
December.....	12,374,325	6,551,200	873,600	.....
1913	71,433,775	21,556,450	3,584,400	7,430,000
1912	48,929,700	13,311,400	2,277,600	7,164,000

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON GRAIN MARKETS.

That part of the report of the Commission on Agricultural Credits and Grain Markets, dealing with grain markets has been completed, and being now in the printer's hands, will shortly be ready for distribution. An official synopsis of the report, however, is now available, and will be forwarded on application. This should be read by every farmer in the province, and it will be found of great interest, not only to farmers, but to practically every business man in Saskatchewan, whose success is to a great extent bound up with that of Saskatchewan's premier industry—grain growing.

The report is full of weighty facts and conclusions, the most arresting of which is that the profit on grain growing has almost disappeared, due to the lower prices obtainable for grain on the one hand, and to the increased cost of production on the other.

The course of grain shipments is traced from the Saskatchewan farm to the English market. A close analysis of the cost of marketing and exporting has been made. Methods are indicated by which the price to the producer may be increased by lowering these charges. Many other methods are outlined which should tend to secure better returns for the farmer's output. The cost of production forms an important part of the report, and ways and means of reducing this cost are suggested.

It may be pointed out that the application of many of the measures proposed with a view to bringing about a better condition of affairs is in the hands of the farmers themselves, and for this reason, in addition to the fund of information to be acquired by a perusal of the report, every farmer owes it as a duty to himself to procure a copy and to give its contents his earnest consideration.

THE HAIL INSURANCE COMMISSION.

An important circular letter, addressed to reeves and secretaries of rural municipalities, has been issued by the Hail Insurance Commission, which besides conveying a good deal of new and useful information,

should tend to remove a few popular misconceptions as to the details of the hail insurance scheme.

In the first place it is a mistake to refer to the plan as government hail insurance, as it would be more correct to describe it as municipal co-operative hail insurance. Ratepayers agree, by passing a bylaw, to tax all the lands in the municipality four cents per acre, so as to insure against the possible loss by hail, to the extent of \$5 per acre, all the lands under crop, which means that a farmer with 160 acres under crop for the sum of \$6.40 has that crop insured for \$800 under this plan. Had he insured with a private company for the same amount, it would have cost him \$48.

The difficulties encountered in getting the scheme into operation have been many and great, and the public should remember that The Hail Insurance Act provides for an entirely new principle in insurance. A system of books suitable for the work had to be drafted, an office staff engaged and inspectors selected. A great deal of responsibility devolves upon these latter, but in most cases the inspectors acquitted themselves well, giving satisfaction both to the Commission and to the claimants. Some cases, of course, were bound to arise where the inspections and awards were unsatisfactory to claimants. The Commission has in many cases made an additional award after having made careful inquiries.

In the year 1913, there were 115 rural municipalities under the Act, and the revenue derived from the rate of four cents per acre was approximately \$800,000. The claims for loss or damage by hail numbered 5,300, representing 1,920,000 acres of cultivated lands, or 3,000 sections, or 83 townships, or 9 complete municipalities. These figures will give the people an idea of the work to be done and the large area that had to be examined by the inspectors in the short space of two months.

The amount of claims to be paid will be approximately \$740,000. One feature to which the Commission desire to call attention is the small operating expense. Including salaries of staff, inspectors and all other general expenses, 3 per cent. of the revenue will amply cover the entire cost of administration, and the significance of this will be readily seen when it is stated that some of the private companies have to expend as much as 33 per cent. of their premiums in administration.

The year 1913 was distinctly a bad one for hail. Storms of varying severity occurred practically all over the insured area, as 96 out of the 115 rural municipalities under the Act received more or less damage by hail.

Some new regulations have recently been issued, which will no doubt greatly increase the satisfaction of all concerned in the working out of the Act. A system of reinspection has been provided for, to cover cases when claimants are not satisfied with the first assessment of loss. Four head inspectors have been appointed, and upon the dissatisfied claimant lodging an appeal with the Commission within 15 days from the first assessment together with a fee of \$5, one of these men will be sent out to make another appraisal.

In order to enable the Commission to promptly close up each case, it is provided that a farmer whose crop is damaged by hail must sign an acceptance of the assessment for losses at the time when it is made, or else state in writing his reason for nonacceptance. Great delay has been experienced in the past in securing the signatures of claimants.

It is also provided that the inspector before leaving the district, must deliver or mail to every claimant a copy of his report to the Commission, so that the claimant may be fully informed of the decision arrived at in appraising his loss.

The last date for filing claims is September 15, and no appeals for reassessment will be received after September 30.

It should be remembered that the money raised by the rural municipalities for hail insurance is paid into the Commission and pooled, and claims are paid irrespective of the amount received from any particular municipality, for instance, one rural municipality that paid in \$5,272 received \$79,000 in compensation.

It should also be remembered that the Hail Insurance Commission is entirely dependent upon the rural municipalities for its revenue, as it has no other source of income whatever outside the amount raised by the special rate for hail insurance purposes, and the provincial government does not in any way assist the Commission financially.

It is requested that the few rural municipalities who are still in arrears should send in their remittances as soon as possible, as it is obvious that the Commission cannot pay the claims unless the municipalities pay the Commission.

In view of the many attacks that have been made upon the Commission, it is encouraging to note that six new municipalities have decided to adopt the scheme, while in several cases a repealing bylaw was defeated by an even greater majority than was given to the proposal when the bylaw was first submitted.

An appeal is made to the farmers and ratepayers that they should give the scheme their loyal support, as the plan is devised and carried on entirely for their own interest and the Commissioners are their direct representatives in working to secure great benefits for them. If this support is given it is hoped that the day will not be long deferred when a large enough surplus will be accumulated to enable the Commission to promptly pay all claims as soon as the inspectors' reports are received and verified.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The new course in Pharmacy, opened for the first time by the University in January, has proved very attractive. Twenty-two or twenty-three students have already registered and are attending classes, and the work is progressing with satisfaction to all. The instruction is given by Mr. A. Campbell in the Pharmaceutical subjects; by Mr. C. L. Basterfield, Instructor in the University and B.Sc. with Honours of London University, in the subject of Chemistry; and by Professor Willing in the subject of Botany.

The short course for farmers was opened on January 22. Over 165 persons have been registered and are attending the lectures. These lectures are given by the different professors of the staff, with the assistance of Mr. N. Ross and Mr. H. S. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter has given three lectures on Highway Construction, and Mr. Ross on Trees, etc. The lectures are being followed with very great interest by the farmers in attendance, and the instructors are highly gratified with the results.

On Tuesday (27th) a Convention for Agricultural Societies opened with a registration of about one hundred delegates. The morning sessions

were devoted to business, the afternoons to lectures in the short course, and the evenings to meeting of a general character.

The Dairy Convention opened on Wednesday (28th). Fully one hundred delegates were in attendance. Among the speakers at this convention were Messrs. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner; Mr. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Messrs. Marker, of Calgary; Singleton, of Ottawa; Newman of Ontario; MacKay, of Regina, and also members of the University staff.

The Provincial Poultry Show was held at the same time. The number of entries was large, and the show was a great success.

The entries for the Provincial Seed Fair, held from January 20 to 23, were unusually good, the quality of the grain being better than that of any recent fair. The judges were Jas. Murray and T. J. Harrison, Superintendent of the Indian Head farm. The following were the prize winners for wheat:

The prize winner for wheat was from a field in the Moose Jaw district, which averaged 53 bushels, a remarkable average yield, entered by the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society.

In the second class Herbert Sharon, of Kinley, won the first prize with Marquis wheat.

In class three, open to all, J. J. Lanigan, of Elfros, was the winner with Red Fife wheat.

Cutler Bros., of Rouleau, took the first prize in class four with Marquis wheat.

In class five the winner was Wm. Bissenthal, of Windthorst, with a variety of spring wheat.

E. J. Bissacks, of Gotham, won the first prize in class six for winter wheat.

Fully five hundred people are attending the combined Short Course and Conventions. The capacity of the assembly hall and lecture rooms of the University are taxed to the utmost. Without the wing recently added to the engineering building, it would have been impossible to provide the necessary accommodation. During the week, in the vicinity of nine hundred persons were in attendance in the University buildings, approximately four hundred being students, and the rest being in the meetings mentioned above.

The necessity for more accommodation is urgent.

The sketch plans for the additional students' residence have been received and approved by the Board of Governors. The architects are preparing detailed plans and specifications, and it is expected that tenders will be called for shortly. The sketches for the new laboratory are expected to arrive shortly. Both these buildings will be under construction in the early spring.

VITAL STATISTICS, DECEMBER, 1913.

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Regina.....	109	59	31
Moose Jaw.....	48	51	16
Saskatoon.....	82	78	21
Prince Albert.....	21	23	11
North Battleford.....	16	8	4
Weyburn.....	11	14	2
	287	233	85
Rest of Province.....	1,350	455	268
Total.....	1,637	688	353

These are the highest figures yet recorded for any one month in the history of the province.

DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Premier.—HON. WALTER SCOTT.
 Clerk of the Council.—J. W. MCLEOD.
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.—S. SPENCER PAGE.
 Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk.—R. W. SHANNON, M.A.
 Librarian.—JOHN HAWKES. Assistant.—W. H. MUNRO.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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 Dairy Commissioner.—W. A. WILSON. Bureau of Statistics.—T. CROMIE. Bureau
 of Labour.—T. M. MOLLOY. Live Stock Commissioner.—J. C. SMITH, B.S.A. Re-
 corder of Brands and Chief Clerk.—W. F. WINDEATT. Weeds Commissioner.—
 H. N. THOMPSON, B.S.A. Chief Game Guardian.—F. BRADSHAW. Director of Co-
 operative Organisation.—W. W. THOMSON, B.S.A.
 Bacteriologist and Provincial Analyst.—G. A. CHARLTON, M.D., C.M.
 Editor Public Service Monthly.—W. E. H. STOKES.

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 T. A. COLCLOUGH, B.A. Law Officers.—E. T. BUCKE, B.A. Liquor License Branch.—
 THOS. MUTRIE. Fire Commissioner.—R. J. MCLEAN, B.A.

NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Superintendent.—S. SPENCER PAGE. Assistant.—MISS MACLACHLAN.

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 B.A. Normal School Principals.—DR. R. A. WILSON, Regina; J. A. SNELL, M.A.,
 Saskatoon.

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 Clerk.—J. J. SMITH, B.A.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Minister.—HON. GEORGE LANGLEY. Commissioner of Public Health.—M. M.
 SEYMOUR, M.D., C.M. Resident Sanitary Engineer.—R. H. MURRAY, A.M., Can.
 Soc. C.E. Chief Sanitary Inspector.—THOS. WATSON, A.R.S.I. Chief Clerk.—B.
 F. O'TOOLE. Inspector of Camps.—J. SYMONDS.

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 Buildings Branch.—B. RAYMOND PHILBRICK. Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers.—R.
 N. BLACKBURN, Wh. Sch. Steam Boilers Branch.—T. G. THOMSON. Chief Clerk.—
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 McPHERSON, B.A., Sc., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. Superintendent of Highways.—H. S.
 CARPENTER, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. Director of Surveys.—M. B. WEEKES, D.L.S.,
 S.L.S. Assistant Chief Engineer.—A. P. LINTON, B.A. Sc. Chief Clerk of Bridges.—
 G. A. PALMER. Chief Clerk of Provincial Highways.—J. P. BROWN. Chief Clerk of
 Municipal Highways.—W. C. BETTCHEN. Chief Ferry Inspector.—W. MILNE.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

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 Chief Clerk.—CHAS. H. IRELAND.

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Minister.—HON. GEORGE BELL. Deputy Minister.—D. C. McNAB. Chief
 Engineer.—W. WARREN. Superintendent.—J. F. SUTHERLAND. Superintendent of
 Rural Telephones.—W. J. PATTERSON. Superintendent of Rural Telephone
 Companies.—H. WILLSMER. Chief Clerk.—E. F. PRATT. Chief Clerk Engineering
 Branch.—W. P. BRATTLE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Treasurer.—HON. GEORGE BELL. Acting Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
 —A. PERRING TAYLOR. Chief Clerk.—J. B. PARKER. Acting Provincial Auditor.—
 G. L. HOPKINS.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

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 retary.—E. J. WRIGHT. Superintendent of Insurance.—ARTHUR E. FISHER, B.A.
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Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.—E. J. WRIGHT.

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NEW APPOINTMENT.

Mr. C. O. Davidson, city clerk of Prince Albert, has accepted the position of secretary to the Local Government Board. He will assume his duties soon as possible.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

FIRE PREVENTION.

The following suggestions for safer and saner building construction have been contributed by Mr. R. J. McLean, Fire Commissioner, to whom application should be made for any desired information respecting every phase of fire prevention work.

Chimneys and Fireplaces.—Except as herein provided all chimneys in every building hereafter erected, and all chimneys hereafter altered or rebuilt, shall be constructed of brick, stone or reinforced concrete. No masonry chimney shall have walls less than eight inches thick, unless it be lined on the inside with well burned terra cotta or fire clay chimney tile set in Portland cement mortar, in which case the wall shall be not less than four inches thick. The lining shall be continuous from the bottom of the flue to its extreme height.

No chimney shall be corbelled out more than eight inches from a brick wall, and such corbelling shall consist of at least five courses of brick.

Brick set on edge shall not be permitted in chimney construction.

All chimneys shall project at least three feet above the point of contact with a flat roof, or two feet above the ridge of a pitched roof.

Portland cement mortar only shall be used in the construction of chimneys.

No chimney in any building shall have wooden supports of any kind. Supports shall be incombustible, and shall rest upon ground or the foundation.

All chimneys which are dangerous from any cause shall be repaired and made safe, or taken down.

The fireback of every fireplace hereafter erected shall be not less than eight inches in thickness of solid brickwork, nor less than twelve inches of stone lined with firebrick. When a grate is set in a fireplace, a lining of fire brick at least two inches in thickness shall be added to the fireback; or a lining of soapstone, tile or cast iron may be used, if solidly backed with brick or concrete.

All flue holes when not in use shall be closed with tight-fitting metal covers.

Wooden Beams separated from Masonry Chimneys.—No wooden beams or joists shall be placed within two inches of the outside face of a chimney or flue, whether the same be for smoke, air or any other purpose.

No woodwork shall be within four inches of the back wall of any fireplace.

All spaces between the chimney and the wooden beams shall be solidly filled with mortar, mineral wool or other incombustible material.

No wooden furring or studding shall be placed against any chimney.

Smoke Pipes.—No smoke pipe shall be within nine inches of any woodwork, or any wooden lath and plaster partition or ceiling.

Where smoke pipes pass through a wooden lath and plaster partition, they shall be guarded by galvanised iron ventilated thimbles at least twelve inches larger in diameter than the pipes, or by galvanised iron thimbles built in at least eight inches of brick work or other incombustible material.

No smoke pipe shall pass through any floor or combustible roof of any building.

Hot Air Pipes and Registers.—All heater pipes from hot air furnaces where passing through combustible partitions or floors, must be doubled tin pipes with at least one inch air space between them. Horizontal hot air pipes leading from furnace shall be not less than six inches from any woodwork, unless the woodwork be covered with loose fitting tin, or the pipe be covered with at least one-half inch of corrugated asbestos, in which latter cases the distance from any woodwork may be reduced to not less than three inches.

No hot air pipe shall be placed in a wooden stud partition or any wooden enclosure unless it be at least eight feet horizontal distance from the furnace. Hot air pipes contained in combustible partitions shall be placed inside another pipe arranged to maintain one-half inch air space between the two on all sides, or be securely covered with one-half inch corrugated asbestos. Neither the outer pipe nor the covering shall be within one inch of wooden studding and no wooden lath shall be used to cover the portion of the partition in which the hot air is located. Hot air pipes in closets shall be double with a space of at least one inch between them on all sides.

A register located over a brick furnace shall be supported by a brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot air chambers; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe, and no woodwork shall be within three inches of the outer face of the shaft.

Hot air registers placed in any woodwork or combustible floors shall be surrounded with borders of incombustible material, not less than two inches wide, securely set in place.

Steam and Hot Water Pipes.—No steam or hot water pipe shall be within one inch of any woodwork. Every steam or hot water pipe passing through combustible floors, or ceilings, or wooden lath and plaster partitions, shall be protected by a metal tube one inch larger in diameter than the pipe, and be provided with a metal cap. All wooden boxes or casings enclosing steam or hot water heating pipes or wooden covers to recesses in walls in which steam or hot water heating pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal.

Stoves and Ranges.—No kitchen range or stove in any building shall be placed less than three feet from any woodwork or wooden lath and plaster partition, unless the woodwork or partition is properly protected by metal shields; in which case the distance shall be not less than eighteen inches. Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving an air space behind them.

Combustible floors under coal ranges and similar appliances without legs, such as mentioned in section 30, in which hot fires are maintained, shall be protected by a sheet of metal, or a one-eighth inch layer of asbestos building lumber, which shall be covered with not less than four

inches of masonry set in cement mortar. Such masonry may consist of one course of four inch hollow terra cotta, or of two courses of brick or terra cotta, one of which shall be hollow, and be laid to preserve a free circulation of air throughout the whole course. Concrete may be substituted for a course of solid brick if desired. The masonry work shall be covered by sheet metal, of not less than No. 26 gauge so arranged as not to obstruct the ventilating passages beneath. Such hearths shall extend at least twenty-four inches in front and twelve inches on the sides and back of the range or similar heating appliance.

All stoves or ranges with legs shall be set on incombustible material which shall extend at least twelve inches in front.

Heating Furnaces and Appliances.—Any woodwork, wooden lath and plaster partition or ceiling within four feet of the sides or back, or six feet from the front of any heating boiler, furnace, bakery oven, coffee roaster, fire heated candy kettle, laundry stove or other similar appliances shall be covered with metal to a height of at least four feet above the floor. This covering shall extend the full length of the boiler, furnace or heating appliance, and to at least five feet in front of it. Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving an air space behind them. In no case shall such combustible construction be permitted within two feet of the sides or back of the heating appliance, or five feet in front of same.

No furnace, boiler, range or other heating appliance shall be placed against a wall furred with wood.

THE BOARD OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

THE ROAD DRAG COMPETITION FOR 1914.

Full regulations governing the road drag competition for the coming season have recently been issued by the Board of Highway Commissioners. Secretaries of all rural municipalities should lose no time in applying for these regulations, and it is hoped that whether his council decides to enter the competition or no that he will endeavour to so interest his council in the matter that its members will at all events resolve to derive what benefit they can by watching the road dragging operations of their neighbouring competitors. The prizes are valuable, but even more valuable to all concerned will be the effect, which the more extended use of this implement undoubtedly produces, upon the better maintenance of our prairie roads.

Mr. PALMER RESUMES OFFICE.

Mr. G. A. Palmer, who has been organising the office work of the Local Government Board, pending the appointment of a secretary, has resumed his position at the head of the Bridge and Ferry Branch.

PROGRESS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE AT SASKATOON.

The new bridge at Saskatoon, which was described in our issue for September, will span the river at twenty-fifth street on the city site, and will link that part of the city to Saskatchewan avenue, which borders the grounds of the University of Saskatchewan.

The bridge will be notable as being the largest bridge structure of reinforced concrete in Canada. Four of the ten arches which comprise the bridge, will be 150 feet in span, each longer than any individual span in the country.

The R. J. Lecky Company, Limited, of Regina and Saskatoon, was the successful bidder, and as soon as the contract was awarded them, steps were taken to get the work underway.

On August 27, 1913, Dr. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, turned the first sod in the presence of the mayor and other officials of the city of Saskatoon. The contractor started the excavation, beginning on the city side.

In a bridge of this type, foundations are of paramount importance, and unless a suitable and unyielding foundation can be obtained, the whole structure is impracticable. The preliminary investigation of the designers of the bridge led them to believe that the subsoil at the site, would consist of a very hard, unyielding blue clay. As the excavation proceeded, this expectation was more than realised. In practically every pier, after the first few feet of surface soil had been removed, a very hard blue clay—almost a shale—was encountered. As the piers were excavated to the depth required, boring tests were made at various points for some considerable distance below the excavation. These indicated blue clay of the same general type as the larger excavation.

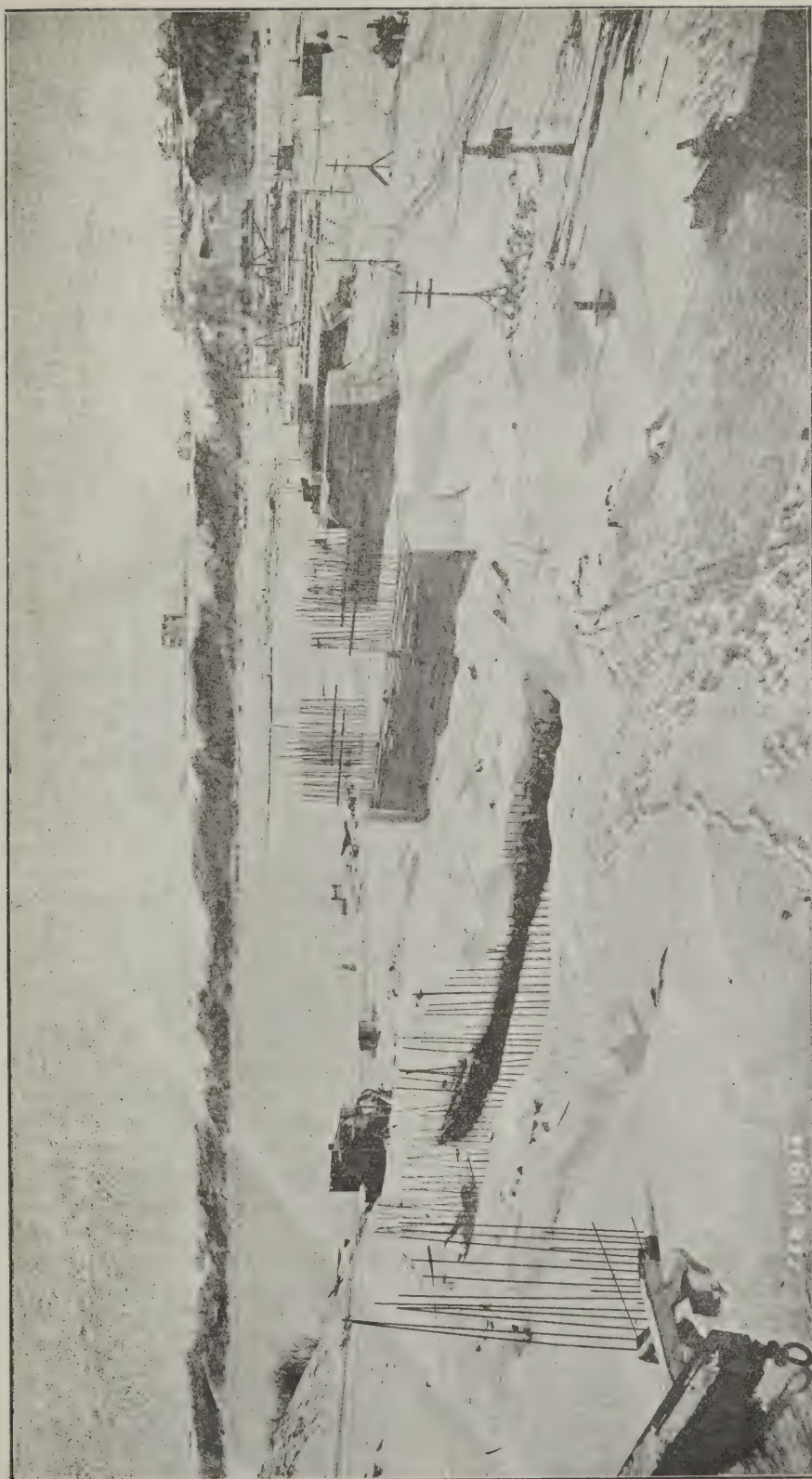
A loading platform was made, and several tests performed. This platform consisted of a bearing surface a foot square, supporting a platform upon which known weights were applied. Careful readings, extending over forty-eight hours, were taken of the elevation of the platform, and any sinkage carefully noted. The experiments were entirely satisfactory and proved without doubt, that the soil would safely bear much more than the four tons per square foot, which will be the maximum loading upon it.

The concreting of the substructure has been carried rapidly forward. At the present time, the abutment, west side, is poured. The four piers next it, which at this season are above high water mark, are also poured. The last pier to the east, situated on the Nutana shore, has also been poured, and excavation has been partly finished on the east abutment.

The contractor's programme is to stop the pier work some eight feet below the springing line of arches. This has been adhered to, except in two piers where work has been carried up to the springing line.

This leaves only the four river piers to do and the contractor is now engaged upon them. Cofferdams have been driven, and work is being carried on from the ice which completely spans the river.

The illustration opposite gives a good idea of the bridge site and of the state of the work on February 6. In the foreground will be seen the west abutment and the four piers next it, which are completed. Most of the plant is resting on the ice and all work is being concentrated on the river piers. At the foot of the hill on the far side a completed pier may be seen, and higher up the hill the excavation for the east abutment. The river at the time when the photograph was taken was about 800 feet wide.



BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT SASKATOON.

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DEPARTMENT OF TELEPHONES.

REGINA TOLL BOARD.

The purpose of this article is to give a brief description of the toll switchboard installed recently by the Automatic Electric Company, in the Regina exchange.

This board consists of sixteen positions divided as follows:

Positions 1 and 2 recording positions.

Positions 3 and 4 through toll positions.

Positions 5 and 6 rural and pay stations positions.

Positions 7 to 16 toll positions.

Besides these positions there are a chief operator's, a complaint and information desk.

Next we will outline the functions of the various sections of the toll board.

Recording Positions 1 and 2.—The subscriber on the automatic exchange wishing to obtain a long distance connection dials 0 and by so doing causes a signal to appear on positions 1 and 2, at which positions are seated the recording operators. On seeing the signal appear, the operator depresses her key and gets the necessary information from the subscriber requiring a long distance connection, making out a ticket for the call, which is then passed to the proper line operator seated at one of the positions 7 to 16. Position 2 is peculiar, owing to the fact that at night, or when the traffic is not heavy, the whole of the operating can be handled from this position by one operator. When any section is vacant the lines on this section are automatically transferred to position 2. In this way one operator on position 2 can handle the recording, switching, pay station, rural and toll work, during periods of light traffic.

Through Toll Positions 3 and 4.—On these positions are handled all the toll calls which do not terminate or originate in Regina, but which have to be switched N.S.E. or W., as the case may be. For example, if Winnipeg wished to converse with Saskatoon, this call would have to be switched through Regina. The method of handling this call would be as follows: The Winnipeg operator would ring Regina; on the signal being answered by one of the line operators on a terminating toll position, 7-16, Winnipeg would ask for the through operator or use the code for same, which is RX. The line operator on the terminating position would then depress a button in front of her, associated with the Winnipeg line. This would cause a signal to appear on positions 3 and 4, associated also with the Winnipeg line. The operator on the through positions 3 and 4 would then go on the line indicated and find out from Winnipeg what town she wished to be connected to, and on ascertaining the town was Saskatoon would plug in on the Saskatoon line and ring. The connection would then be established between Saskatoon and Winnipeg without interfering in any way with the line operators on the terminating positions 7-16.

Rural and Pay Stations Position 5 and 6.—On these positions are handled all the calls from:

Rural to Rural.
Rural to Automatic.
Rural to Pay Station.
Rural to Toll.
Automatic to Rural.
Pay Station to Rural.

Toll to Rural.
Pay Station to Automatic.
Pay Station to Pay Station.
Pay Station to Toll.
Automatic to Pay Station.
Toll to Pay Station.

A subscriber on the automatic exchange wishing to call a rural subscriber would simply dial the line number of the rural line required, this would cause a signal to appear on the rural positions 5 and 6 directly under a jack (or hole on the board where a line terminates) of the rural line number called. The operator answering the subscriber merely says "ring please." She knows by the signal which line the subscriber wishes to speak on. Upon receiving the ring of the subscriber she plugs in the jack on that line and rings. To "plug" is to insert a plug.

Toll Line Positions 7-16.—These positions are for the handling of calls terminating in or originating from Regina or the adjacent rural lines, which terminate in the automatic exchange. Each line operator has a certain number of toll lines assigned to her on each position. Upon the recording operator making out a ticket for toll connection, same is passed to the line operator on one of the positions 7-16, who is handling the toll line connected to the town desired. This operator proceeds to call the town and get the party desired by the Regina subscriber. As soon as the party called is ready to speak the Regina operator proceeds to call the Regina subscriber by operating the dial on her position in the switchboard. There are two ways by which the toll operator can call an automatic subscriber, one by means of service trunks, and the other by means of overflow trunks. With the service trunk all that the operator is required to do is to call the last two digits of the subscriber's number. When using service trunks the operator plugs into the service trunk jacks which are designated by the thousands and hundreds of the subscribers' lines, such as 20, 21, 22, 23, etc., which would indicate the service trunks for the twenty hundred, twenty-one hundred, twenty-two hundred groups of subscribers, etc. For example, if a Regina subscriber on telephone No. 2267 had placed a call for a party in Estevan; upon the Regina operator being informed that the Estevan party was ready she would plug into service trunk 22 and dial 67, which would connect her with telephone 2267. Should her service trunk be busy she would call 2267 on her overflow trunk in the usual manner, by dialing all four digits. Should the line called be busy, the operator will get the usual busy test. On each of these positions, signals are displayed to advise the operator when a line is busy and also to indicate when the operator at a distant station, or the automatic subscriber rings off. A "trunk" is a line.

In every two sections of the switchboard is a complete operator's set connected with special operator's jacks in the associated sections. The purpose of this circuit is to enable the supervisors who patrol the length of the sections to plug in and assist or otherwise answer calls which do not require the action of the chief operator and which cannot be taken care of by the line operator. When an operator desires to have a supervisor talk to a subscriber, she plugs one cord of a cord circuit into the subscriber's line or trunk jack, and the other cord into the supervisor jack, which is situated in a special jack and key strip in the centre of the section. She then pulls the associated listening key which rings the supervisor's extension bell. The supervisor plugs her set in a telephone jack and the operator restores her listening key. The supervisor can now converse directly with the subscriber and ascertain what he wants. When the supervisor removes her plug this gives a signal to the operator and she takes down her connection.

In the toll switch room is also a chief operator's desk, from which desk the chief operator can supervise the work of each operator as desired. There is also an instruction circuit from this desk to the various operators' positions. This circuit is for the purpose of obtaining the attention of all the operators to some bulleting or order that the chief operator wishes to transmit. When an operator sees this signal appear on her position she pushes an order wire key, reserved for this circuit, reports her position number and receives instructions. When all the operators have reported, the chief operator restores key and lamps are extinguished.

The information and complaint board is also situated in the toll switch room. The operator on this board gives subscribers the telephone numbers of parties not listed in the directory. She also advises parties when they are calling for numbers which do not appear on the automatic exchange. For example, if a party wishing to call 5200 and in mistake called 6200, there being no subscribers on this exchange in the 6000 group a light would appear in front of the information operator in what is known as the "dead level" strip. On seeing this light appear the operator would depress her key and advise the calling party that he had dialed for a number not on the exchange.

The same would apply to a subscriber dialing a number below 2000. If a subscriber accidentally flashed his switch hook at times this would also cause the signal on the information desk to appear.

Besides the "dead level" strip on the information desk there is also a "dead number" strip. Subscribers trying to call other subscribers whose telephones have been removed would be connected with the information desk and the operator would advise the party calling that the telephone called had been removed. Trouble complaints can also be handled from this desk when necessary. Troubles as a rule are received on the wire chief's desk, where they are immediately tested, but in the event of this desk being vacant, calls are arranged to appear on the information and complaint desk.

NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF 1913.

The year 1913 has seen the work carried on under The Children's Protection Act increasing by leaps and bounds. Inquiries of all sorts from various sources have come into the office and a very largely increased interest has been shown in the work which is carried on through the department. The year's work has shown that there are a large number of informal adoptions which are taking place throughout the Province. It is very widely recognised that it is far better for all persons concerned, namely the blood parent, the foster parents and the child itself, that these adoptions should be legalised and kept under supervision. The machinery of The Children's Protection Act provides very fully for this by arranging that an abandonment can be made to the superintendent by the blood parent, thus placing the former in a position to make a formal contract with the foster parents.

Two important amendments were made to the Act at the recent session of the Legislature, one compelling the magistrates, on application, to make an order for the maintenance of the children against the municipality where they were residing. The second makes provision to allow cities and towns to provide temporary detention homes for boys and

girls. This would enable many children to be rescued from their unhappy surroundings and detained for a period long enough to make many of them realise the necessity for a real change in their manner of life.

The inspection work carried on by the department has again proved that practically all our children have been placed in satisfactory homes, almost the only complaint that has come to the department from the inspectors is of a certain carelessness in providing for regularity of school attendance. Every effort is made to keep this question fully before those foster parents who have not perhaps fully realised the importance of school attendance.

It is increasingly plain that some provision should be made for the control of wayward girls. On December 31, 1913, there were eighteen girls in various institutions in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the great proportion of whom could be better controlled at some central institution in Saskatchewan. The greatest need is for a place where girls who are only wayward and obstinate could be placed. It is from the girls of this class that so many of the inmates of our rescue homes are recruited and it is quite plain that some provision should be made if possible for this class of girl.

The question of the deaf and dumb children which has given considerable trouble during the last two years, owing to the crowded state of the institute in Winnipeg, will not cause any trouble when the school term reopens next September. The institute will then be situated in the buildings formerly occupied by the Agricultural College of Manitoba, where very ample accommodation of every description will be available for many years to come. At present there are some fourteen or fifteen Saskatchewan children waiting for admission and the superintendent would be glad to hear as soon as possible of any other children who should be sent to such an institution.

It is only necessary to repeat that any persons who have any information concerning blind children will confer a great kindness upon those children by sending their names to the superintendent so that arrangements may be made for their education in the institution for the blind at Brantford, Ont.

Attached hereto is a list giving in detail the number of cases, etc., which have been handled up to date under the provisions of The Children's Protection Act.

Saskatchewan's Deaf and Dumb.

Number in institute at Winnipeg, October, 1913.	28
Number of applications refused on account of no accommodation, about.	15

Saskatchewan's Blind.

Number of children in Institute for the Blind at Brantford, Ontario.	6
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Saskatchewan's Feeble Minded.

Number of serious cases (included in neglected children's report) placed in various institutions.	9
Number on list who should be attended to.	70
(New cases coming in continually.)	

	Total to Dec. 31, 1913	In 1913
Number of cases dealt with.....	1,038	376
Number of cases committed or transferred to the superintendent or a society.....	457	157
Number of children placed in homes in Saskatchewan.....	294	72
Number of children placed in homes outside Saskatchewan.....	47	23
Of the two last named classes of children there were placed with relatives.....	106	57
Number returned from foster homes but who have since been replaced in homes.....	72	29
Number returned from foster homes and sent to institutions....	8	8
Number on Dec. 31, 1913, confined in institutions for a short term	....	29
Number on Dec. 31, 1913, confined in institutions for a longer term	....	16
Number of boys who absconded from foster homes or institutions and were not recovered.....	11	2
Number of children whose parents absconded with them.....	11	3
Number of children who have died after being committed (7 in infancy and 2 through accident).....	12	4
Number of children who have received or are now receiving wages (which are held in trust by the superintendent).....	....	49
Number of children receiving wages direct.....	....	8
Number of wards married.....	....	2
Number deported.....	....	1
Number whose eyes have been tested and supplied with glasses when necessary.....	9	6
Number in the three shelters on Dec. 31, 1913.....	....	33
Number of inspections made in 1913 at foster homes.....	....	222
Number of inspections made in 1913 at institutions.....	....	80

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS granted First or Second Class Certificates since
January 1, 1906, and the number of these teaching in each year up
to December 31, 1912.

Interim First Class Certificates—Male.

Certificates Issued		Number teaching						
Year	Number	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1906.....	51	51	38	29	25	21	18	14
1907.....	22	..	22	17	16	13	10	9
1908.....	32	..	..	12	25	23	13	12
1909.....	22	..	..	..	22	14	12	11
1910.....	39	..	..	..	..	39	24	21
1911.....	29	..	..	..	..	..	28	22
1912.....	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	31

Interim First Class Certificates—Female.

Certificates issued		Number teaching						
Year	Number	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1906.....	30	30	20	15	13	10	7	5
1907.....	26	..	26	17	13	13	11	7
1908.....	27	..	..	27	21	19	10	10
1909.....	25	..	..	..	25	15	13	12
1910.....	36	..	..	..	..	36	27	23
1911.....	35	..	..	..	..	..	35	20
1912.....	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60

Interim Second Class Certificates—Male.

Certificates issued		Number teaching						
Year	Number	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1906.....	77	77	57	51	42	40	32	23
1907.....	69	..	69	52	48	36	25	16
1908.....	55	..	..	55	46	37	35	25
1909.....	48	..	..	..	48	42	32	22
1910.....	65	..	..	..	..	65	49	36
1911.....	104	..	..	..	..	..	104	87
1912.....	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	116

Interim Second Class Certificates—Female.

Certificates issued		Number teaching						
Year	Number	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1906.....	218	218	154	122	105	84	65	45
1907.....	174	..	174	129	98	70	53	41
1908.....	155	..	..	155	120	78	68	49
1909.....	155	..	..	..	155	113	75	54
1910.....	236	..	..	..	..	236	175	129
1911.....	278	..	..	..	..	..	278	203
1912.....	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	252

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(a) Number of departments in operation each year since January 1, 1906:

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1,017	1,272	1,612	1,937	2,207	2,480	2,947

(b) Number of pupils of all classes in attendance:

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
31,275	37,622	47,086	53,969	63,964	70,567	79,882

(c) Number of teachers of each class employed:

Year	First class	Second class	Third class	Provisional	High school	Kinder-garten
1906.....	264	841	22	169	....	2
1907.....	212	846	136	209	....	1
1908.....	231	952	447	337	....	2
1909.....	233	1,029	759	435	16	3
1910.....	263	1,237	935	582	38	1
1911.....	254	1,336	1,005	763	42	4
1912.....	243	1,242	945	937	58	7

(d) Amount of salaries paid to teachers:

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
431,735	585,593	831,841	1,044,010	1,290,566	1,290,924	1,596,615

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Copies of The Act to Provide for the Creation of a Local Government Board were issued last month, and have already been placed in the various municipal offices throughout the province, so that the different municipal officials concerned have now been made aware of their relationship to the Local Government Board in connection with the examination of proposed debenture loans.

NEW VILLAGES.

The village of North Regina was created on February 7. It consists of the east half of a subdivision known as Industrial Centre, and the west half of Premier Place. It has already a population of about 500 people, and three councillors to constitute its governing body were elected by popular vote on February 25. It is unusual for a village to be established immediately adjoining a city, but this organisation was carried through because it appears that the city of Regina did not desire to extend its boundaries at present while the people of North Regina desired the improvements and advantages which accompany local self-government.

The village of East End was established on February 26. This community is situated 24 miles west of the village of Shaunavon, and before next June it is expected that the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Weyburn to Lethbridge will have reached this point. East End has been a point of interest since the days when the buffalo were hunted. It is situated on the Whitemud river, so called from a peculiar chalky substance found in large quantities on its banks. It is stated that this deposit is likely to become of commercial value.

The village of Tribune received incorporation last month. It is located near to the international boundary line in township 3 range 14 west of the second meridian. A production of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Estevan runs north and westward, having for its present terminus the station of Neptune. On this line Tribune is situated, and it promises to become the centre of a thriving community.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SASKATCHEWAN RURAL
MUNICIPALITIES.

The above named Association held its ninth annual convention in the City Hall, Regina, on the fourth, fifth and sixth of this month, at a time when this number of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY was in the press. Our next number will contain a more worthy mention of this very important annual gathering.

NOTICES IN POST OFFICE LOBBIES.

It will be remembered that last spring the post office authorities requested local postmasters to refrain from allowing any but official post office notices to be placed in post offices. The restriction caused considerable inconvenience, which it is pleasing to note has been remedied as a result of representations made by this government, by the issue of a circular addressed by Mr. R. W. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster General, to the postmasters of Saskatchewan.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Intimation was made in a recent issue of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY to the effect that the engineer to the Bureau of Public Health had under preparation regulations governing the submission of plans and information required for approval of systems of waterworks, sewerage and sewage disposal in the province. These regulations have now been completed and arrangements are being made for the issuing of draft copies to all municipal and consulting engineers carrying out work in the province, in order that they may have an opportunity of making any suggestions before the regulations are passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and become law. Although the other provinces of the Dominion exercise control over the installation of water supply and sewerage systems, no regulations supplementing provincial legislation have yet been issued. The regulations which are promised by the Bureau of Public Health of this province will, therefore, be awaited with considerable interest.

The engineer, in drafting the regulations, has followed as closely as possible the information, which should be prepared by engineers acting for any municipality previous to a scheme being undertaken. It is not the intention to call for plans and data, which would not be prepared in the ordinary course, but to ask municipalities to furnish copies of reports, plans and information, which should be forthcoming previous to the bylaw being voted upon or the contracts awarded.

The following is taken at random from the regulations and will give some indication of the thorough investigation that is made into proposed systems by the engineering staff of the Bureau of Health.

WATERWORKS SYSTEMS AND EXTENSIONS.

Engineer's Report.

A report shall be submitted prepared by the engineer acting for the municipality giving information under the following heads in so far as such are applicable to the proposed works.

1. *Population*—The present population and the rate of increase during each of the past five years; available data justifying a future

increase of population, and probable increase in next ten years. The density of present population expressed in terms per acre.

2. Maximum population which system will provide for if fully developed.

3. Population provided for by proposed system.

4. Area and topography of municipality.

5. Estimated water consumption per capita per 24 hours.

6. Alternative sources of supply (if any) and if investigated.

7. Source of supply recommended.

8. Present available supply of water and how determined.

9. Estimated supply of water under full development.

10. Quality of water.

11. Any present source of pollution of source of supply.

12. Measures recommended to prevent future pollution of source of supply.

13. Nature and construction of intake or collection works.

14. *Wells*—The number, depth, size and construction of wells; the nature of the ground through which they are sunk; the construction of collecting galleries.

15. *Watercourses*—Minimum dry weather flow, approximate watershed area. If continuous winter flow; reduction in available supply during winter.

16. *Catchment areas*—Approximate area of watershed, character of watershed surface with reference to probable run off, population, arable and stock farming, and average yearly rainfall.

17. *Natural Lakes*—Approximate area of watershed, average depth and area of lake, average yearly rainfall, if flow is continuous, approximate annual overflow, nature of watershed relative to population, arable and stock farming. Population on shores winter and summer. If surface is used or not for traffic in winter.

18. The capacities and character of pumps; duplication of machinery and energy.

19. *Sedimentation*—The size and construction of basins.

20. *Filtration*—A full description of the proposed plant, including the type of filter; the nature of filtering media; the maximum rate of operation of each unit of the plant; the method of cleansing filter media; the nature and amount of coagulant or disinfectant estimated to be necessary.

21. Provision for future extensions.

22. Provision for measuring and recording amount of water supplied to the municipality.

23. Provision made for storage, and capacity of reservoir, stand pipes, etc.

24. Size of force or gravity mains.

25. Distribution system, especially with reference to cut off valves, sluice valves, hydrants and through circulation; minimum size of pipes; minimum depth of trench; character of subsoil.

26. Pressure available for domestic and fire purposes.

27. Particulars as to any provision made for turning water other than the domestic supply into mains for fire protection purposes.

28. Provision to be made for inspection of construction.

29. Control and operation.

In the case of extensions to an existing system, the report shall, in addition to describing the nature of the proposed extensions deal with as many of the above matters as are thereby affected.

The regulations are divided into four sections as follows:

1. Waterworks systems and extensions.
2. Sewerage systems and extensions.
3. Sewage disposal works and extensions.
4. General.

The general regulations have been prepared chiefly with a view to standardising the methods of submitting information. Standard dimensions have been suggested for plans, and uniformity in reports and documents. It is with reference to those general regulations that it is proposed to issue draft copies to municipal and consulting engineers. The method of submitting the desired information, is a matter on which the bureau does not wish to be arbitrary, provided that all municipalities submit the information called for in a uniform manner.

The engineer of the bureau has, therefore, prepared certain of the general regulations with a view to adjusting them, if necessary, to meet any reasonable suggestions put forward by engineers carrying out work in the province.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WEED WORK IN CONQUEST VILLAGE.

Some interesting information has been received at the Department of Agriculture respecting the steps taken in the village of Conquest along the lines suggested by the Weeds Commissioner in the matter of weed control. The Weed Inspector is Mr. E. H. Jones.

The example set by this village might with ease and profit be followed with equal success by any one or all of Saskatchewan's urban municipal organisations.

SPECIAL DAIRY CARS.

The itinerary of the special dairy car on the Canadian Pacific Railway organised and directed by Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, and other officials of the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture, was brought to a most successful conclusion on March 7. During the whole of the tour, both of this car over the Canadian Pacific and of a companion car over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, the interest manifested by the farmers was quite exceptional, and at many places there was not even standing room in the cars. The highest attendance at any one meeting was 120, and the average attendance at all the meetings was very little lower. One day was spent at each point, and although two meetings a day were held at many places the car was equally crowded at both. Evening discussions frequently lasted until after midnight. Good service was rendered by the railroads, and to this, together with the careful arrangements made by the officials in charge, is due the fact that all the meetings were held as advertised.

Some 80 lantern slides were displayed, illustrating the most approved methods of dairying and also some noted animals of the dairy breeds, which added greatly to the attractiveness of the lectures.

The dairy demonstration car has a very powerful educational influence, and in addition reaches a large number of farmers to whom it would

be impossible to convey in an equally adequate manner information and instruction as to the best and most economical methods of manufacturing the highest class of dairy products. It is certain that a great deal of good has been accomplished, and the only feeling of regret which the officials have in connection with the trip is that so many farmers, who wished to attend the meetings, were unable to do so on account of lack of room to accommodate the crowds.

The cars were provided, transported, heated, lighted and attended free of charge by the railways named.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

After a comparatively long interval without any new societies having been formed, during the past month no less than three agricultural societies have come into existence, namely at Aneroid, Lemsford and Vanguard. These three places are all in the south-west part of the province, and the creation of the societies is both an evidence and a direct result of the current of immigration which with the advance of railway construction has been flowing towards this part of the country for the last few years.

THE WINTER FAIR AT REGINA.

By the time this number of *THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY* is in the hands of our readers, the Provincial Winter Fair at Regina will already be in progress. The Department of Agriculture is giving the fair board much assistance this year, having granted it \$5,000 and also the services of several officials. Mr. J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, acts as secretary of the four live stock associations of the province, the Provincial Winter Fair Board, and also of the combined live stock executive, all of which bodies hold their annual meetings during the fair.

The Stallion Licensing Board meets on March 12.

Mr. W. W. Thomson, of the Co-operative Organisations branch of this Department, is taking charge of the judging competitions.

It is desired to call special attention to the sales of pure bred horses and cattle which are scheduled to take place on March 13. It is confidently expected that this year's sales will surpass, both in quality and quantity, those of former years. On account of the many new attractions of this year's programme a good attendance is assured, so that prospects for keen competition and good prices are bright.

The city of Regina has won the thanks of the farmers and stockmen of the entire province by providing a splendid building, primarily for the housing of the winter fair, at a cost of more than \$130,000.

SASKATCHEWAN HAS THE BEST OATS.

Messrs. J. C. Hill & Sons, of Lloydminster, have been successful in winning, for the third time in five years, the world's prize for the best peck of oats at the National Corn Exhibition held recently at Dallas, Texas. The trophy, valued at \$1,500, now becomes their property. No more notable triumph has been achieved since Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's prize of \$1,000 in gold for the best spring or winter wheat was won by a Saskatchewan farmer. Great efforts were made by United States farmers to retain the trophy on their side of the line, but Messrs Hill & Sons have succeeded in proving to demonstration that for oats, as well as wheat, Saskatchewan's soil and climate are unequalled.

GRAIN MARKETING CONDITIONS.

In the year 1913 the movement of grain was unprecedented in the history of the province, and so large an amount of grain was never before shipped out in so short a time. In this respect the three railway companies surpassed all records, and it is understood that this was accomplished by means of excellent organisation and the elimination of all delay in the handling of cars rather than by the marked increase of cars provided, although the rolling stock was increased by 40 per cent. The appreciation of the people of the railway companies' efforts in this behalf has already been expressed by their representatives in the provincial legislature.

There is no doubt that the weather was an important factor, permitting rapid completion of harvest, the early commencement of threshing, and a consequent sudden large movement of wheat east from Fort William and Port Arthur.

During the last four months of 1913, there were shipped out of Saskatchewan 71,433,775 bushels of wheat as against 48,929,700 an increase of almost 50 per cent. over the shipments for the same period of the year 1912.

The annual requirements of the local flour mills are placed at five and a half million bushels, and after adding the amount required for seed at nine millions, and a similar amount in elevators and in transit, this left about seventeen million bushels of the 1913 crop in the hands of the farmers at the end of the year.

There are many factors to be taken into consideration in accounting for the low prices of wheat prevailing during the heavy shipping season. Canada and the United States made large early shipments. Russia followed with large consignments of her new crop. Reports indicated large increased production of wheat in the Argentine and Australia. There was no marked shortage anywhere, and no urgent demand from any consuming country to cause high prices. The International Institute of Agriculture estimated an increase of 4.1 per cent. in this year's European, North American and Indian wheat crops. While there was considerable shortage in the world's production of other cereals, this factor did not affect the market in time to benefit the Western Canadian grain growers, who have received the lowest prices for their high grade wheat for many years. Another explanation is that the immense movement of the new crop, which immediately follows the harvest in the northern hemisphere, places large quantities in the hands of the buyers, a considerable percentage of which they have to carry over for several months, and on which storage and interest on the money invested has got to be paid. This gradually curtails the buying power until shipments are small enough for the intermediate hands to take care of without adding to the load already on the shoulders of the large buyers. This year, too, every business was affected by the tightness of the money market and the high rate of interest, which, added to the other usual restrictions, had no doubt an adverse effect on prices generally.

Cash prices on the Winnipeg market during the months of September-December for numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 Northern showed a decrease of from 12 to 15 cents per bushel over 1911, and a decrease of from 2 to 3¼ cents over the 1912 prices for these grades. October witnessed the lowest drop in prices, while December saw a slight improvement, due

to unfavourable reports from Argentina and India, and to the small primary receipts from the United States, which fell 43½ million bushels short of the previous year's shipments during the five months, July-November. This improvement, however, was only temporary, as the world's wheat crop showed a considerable increase over the previous year, and more than equal to the demand.

THE HAIL INSURANCE COMMISSION.

Below is given an extract, which speaks for itself, from a circular letter, addressed by the directorate of one of the largest and oldest Hail Insurance Companies in Western Canada to its agents:

"After carefully reviewing our past experience and examining closely present conditions and tendencies, they (the directors) were convinced that in competition with the plan of Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance now in operation in Saskatchewan and Alberta and likely to come into effect in Manitoba very soon, there is no future for Company Hail Insurance in Western Canada."

•UNIVERSITY NOTES.

REPORT OF MEETING OF ADVISORY COUNCIL IN AGRICULTURE.

With Mr. Angus MacKay in the chair, the following members were present: Messrs. Green, Maharg, Dixon, President Murray and Dean Rutherford. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following information was given by Dean Rutherford and President Murray:

Student enrolment in agriculture:

Degree course 12, associate course 89, affiliated 10. Of these there were 9 in first year degree, 3 in second year degree, 57 in first year associate, 31 in second year associate. Three dropped out of the first year associate in December. The affiliated students, numbering 10, were students in Arts preparing for teaching or preaching.

The nationality of the students was as follows: 34 Canadians, 25 English, 14 Scotch, 8 Irish, 1 Welsh, 2 American, 1 Swedish, 7 German, 3 Icelandic, 6 unknown.

The ages: From 16-19 years, 45 students; 19-23 years, 32 students; 23 years and over, 21 students; 3 not given.

In Arts and Science, 230 were enrolled, including about 40 preparing for teaching, law 45 were enrolled, and pharmacy 22. Total 404, less double registration 25, making 379.

In addition, Professor Willing gave two hours a week throughout the year to the teachers in training at the Normal School, numbering in all about 250. Dean Rutherford and Professor Bracken gave short courses of eight or ten lectures on agriculture to the Normal students.

VITAL STATISTICS, JANUARY, 1914.

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Regina.....	100	45	40
Moose Jaw.....	60	23	7
Saskatoon.....	73	42	31
Prince Albert.....	15	9	13
North Battleford.....	14	1	..
Weyburn.....	4	17	6
Rest of Province.....	266 986	137 318	97 233
Total.....	1,252	455	330

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

FEBRUARY WORK.

The Local Government Board, the members of which were appointed the first of the year, has now become organised to do business and has already passed a number of applications of local authorities for permission to borrow money. The following are the applications that have been granted during February:

Swastika S.D. No. 3042.....	\$ 1,600
Sand Hill Creek S.D. No. 3122.....	1,500
Surbiton S.D. No. 3071.....	2,000
Polar Crescent S.D. No. 3174.....	1,500
Choke Cherrie S.D. No. 3155.....	1,500
Algoma S.D. No. 2876.....	2,000
Milton S.D. No. 3111.....	2,000
North Ridge S.D. No. 3159.....	1,500
Moose Jaw S.D. No. 1.....	75,000
Simrishill S.D. No. 3152.....	1,800
Petrofka S.D. No. 23.....	500
Cando S.D. No. 3145.....	2,200
Portsmouth S.D. No. 3039.....	800
Moosedale S.D. No. 3101.....	1,600
Dutch Hollow S.D. No. 3085.....	1,800
Tigh S.D. No. 3149.....	1,600
Hilldale S.D. No. 3099.....	2,000
St. Henry's S.D. No. 5.....	30,000
Tree Lake S.D. No. 3068.....	1,700
Gratton S.D. No. 13, R.C.S.....	45,000

TOWNS.

Canora.....	\$ 10,000
Estevan.....	37,200

CITIES.

Regina.....	\$179,591.91
Regina.....	135,317.83
Regina.....	650,782.46
Regina.....	119,427.24
Regina.....	175,000.00
Regina.....	244,000.00
Regina.....	160,000.00
Regina.....	170,000.00
Regina.....	82,000.00
Regina.....	250,000.00
Regina.....	360,000.00
Swift Current..	17,500.00

The city of Prince Albert found it advisable at the last session of the Legislature to apply for special legislation in connection with the hydro-electric development at LaColle Falls on the Saskatchewan river about twenty-five miles east of Prince Albert. A Bill was passed by the Legislature to come into force, on the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council after an enquiry and report of the project and on the effect its development would have on Prince Albert, by the Local Government Board.

The Board held a public enquiry in Prince Albert on February 5 and 6 and went thoroughly into all the matters in connection with it. Their report has been submitted to the Executive Council recommending the Act come into force. Among the conclusions of the Board in connection with the enquiry, the following is set out:

"Taking into consideration the excellent financial position of Prince Albert, the inherent value of the works when developed, the large expenditure that has already been incurred, and the contracts in connection with the project to which the city is a party, the work should be proceeded with to the extent of the development of 4,000 horse power, and thus become revenue bearing at as early a date as it can be shown there is a market for so much power and when as large a proportion as possible of this market is under the control of or the subject of *bona fide* agreement with the city. The Local Government Board must take into consideration the success of the efforts of the city of Prince Albert in any action the authorities take toward the development or control of a sufficient market in connection with any applications from them for permission to raise loans by way of debenture for further development of the works."

It will thus be seen that the Board after thoroughly going into the matter has decided that the hydraulic-electric project will be an excellent asset for Prince Albert in the future, and while it will require some careful handling before the city will be getting the full benefit from the development, there is no doubt but what it will finally mean the building up of an industrial district around Prince Albert that will be a credit to the province.

A schedule of fees, provision for which is made in the Local Government Board Act, that are payable in connection with the authorisation of permission by the Board to a local authority to borrow by way of debenture, was adopted by the Board and confirmed by Order in Council, as follows:

For authorisation of debentures up to and including \$1,000, minimum fee of \$10; \$1,000 to \$2,500, .9% or 9/10 of 1% or minimum of \$10; \$2,500 to \$5,000, .8% or 8/10 of 1% or minimum of \$17.50; \$5,000 to \$10,000, .7% or 7/10 of 1% or minimum of \$40; \$10,000 to \$25,000, .6% or 6/10 of 1% or minimum of \$70; \$25,000 to \$50,000, .5% or 5/10 of 1% or minimum of \$150; \$50,000 to \$100,000, .4% or 4/10 of 1% or minimum of \$250; \$100,000 to \$150,000, .3% or 3/10 of 1% or minimum of \$400; \$150,000 to \$200,000, .25% or 25/100 of 1% or minimum of \$450; \$200,000 to \$300,000, .2% or 2/10 of 1% or minimum of \$500; \$300,000 to \$500,000, .15% or 15/100 of 1% or minimum of \$600; \$500,000 or over, .1% or 1/10 of 1% or minimum of \$750.

In the exercise of its powers the Board is already finding many lines in which it considers beneficial action may be taken. In the case of many of the smaller local authorities a great amount of ignorance is shown as to the proper methods of handling debentures and placing them on the market for sale. The Board is taking steps whereby it hopes to have these local authorities put in closer touch with investors who are looking for such securities. It has been in communication with a large number of investors and any local authority wishing to find a purchaser for debentures when they are ready on application to the Board a list of buyers will be submitted to them. Information will also be furnished to reliable buyers as to the local authorities that expect to come on the market for loans.

A very prevalent abuse that has crept into the methods of the local authorities is the defaulting or delaying of the payment of obligations promptly when they are due. This is having a very bad effect on the credit of local authorities in Saskatchewan generally. There are several reasons which may be given as the cause of this; first, local authorities do not seem to realise the importance of meeting obligations promptly when they are due and apparently think that a month or so of delay will not make any difference; second, the coupons of many debentures are made payable by the local authorities at such a time in the year that they could not expect to have very much money in their treasury. It does not appear to be very business like to have coupons coming due in April or May when nearly all the taxes are collected in the latter part of the year. These coupons should all be made payable about the 1st December, instead of the first part of the year and there would then not likely be much difficulty in meeting them promptly on due date.

The Local Government Board has arranged with the branch banks doing business in Saskatchewan whereby they will be notified of any coupons forwarded to their banks which are not paid; this will enable it to point out the necessity of prompt payment to those who are in the habit of making default in this way and who are thus affecting the credit of local authorities generally throughout the province.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS.

Premier—HON. WALTER SCOTT.
 Clerk of the Council—J. W. McLEOD.
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—S. SPENCER PAGE.
 Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk—R. W. SHANNON, M.A.
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 of Labour—T. M. MOLLOY. Live Stock Commissioner—J. C. SMITH, B.S.A. Re-
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 and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—E. J. WRIGHT. Superintendent of Insur-
 ance—ARTHUR E. FISHER, B.A. Censor of Moving Pictures—W. McKAY OMAND,
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GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S OFFICE.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Chairman—A. J. McPHERSON, B.A.Sc., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. Commissioners—
 J. R. BUNN and S. P. GROSCH, B.A., LL.D.

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NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following additions have been made to the Civil Service staff:

Herman A. C. Jepsen has been appointed sanitary inspector in foreign settlements, under the Bureau of Public Health.

Stewart Muirhead, of Regina, has been appointed head of the vital statistics branch in Agricultural Department since March 23.

Dr. Milton Porter McClellan has been appointed veterinarian under Agricultural Department since March 1.

Dr. O. E. Rothwell, of Regina, has been appointed permanent jail surgeon at Regina jail, replacing Dr. Low, resigned.

Mr. F. Jefferson was appointed resident plumber at the North Battleford Hospital for the insane. He is a recent arrival from the Old Country.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

INSURANCE BRANCH.

Circulars to insurance companies and agents have recently been issued as follows:

To all Insurance Agents:

The new Insurance Act, which becomes operative on the 15th of February, requires that every agent transacting the business of insurance must hold a certificate of authority from the Superintendent of Insurance.

The fee prescribed is as follows:

In case of fire insurance in cities, \$20.00; in towns, \$5.00; in villages, \$3.00.

Other classes of insurance, \$2.00.

The holding of certificate for underwriting fire insurance shall include all other classes of insurance.

Any agent holding a certificate of authority is exempt from any license fee imposed by any city, town, village or municipality for the transaction of insurance.

A resident agent's clause requiring all fire policies to be signed or countersigned by a resident authorised agent is a salient feature of the Act.

Should you wish to continue in the business of insurance kindly complete the enclosed application and mail, together with the prescribed fee, to the Superintendent of Insurance, Regina, Sask.

The certificate of authority is not affected by the number of companies represented, being a blanket certificate.

To all Companies:

May I draw your attention to the fact that according to The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, it is necessary for your company to be licensed by the Superintendent of Insurance in order to operate in this province during 1914.

Application forms were sent to you some time ago. If these have not been received, kindly notify me.

Fees are payable as follows:

License—Life Companies	\$200.00
Other companies	100.00
Filing application and other records (section 86a)	5.00
Advertising (section 28)	2.00
Amount of deposit (section 33) as the case may be	

In case your company has already been licensed, kindly disregard this notice. Your immediate attention will be appreciated.

Mr. Arthur E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance, also desires to call the attention of friendly societies to sections 33b and 85e of The Saskatchewan Insurance Act concerning fees, which read:

33b. Every benevolent, provident, industrial or co-operative society transacting life insurance, including sickness and funeral benefit insurance, whose head office is outside of Canada, shall keep on deposit with the minister \$10,000; but, if doing only sickness and funeral benefit insurance, or one of them, the amount of the deposit shall be \$2,000.

85e. Friendly societies:

Transacting life insurance, including sickness and funeral benefit:

When head office is in Canada	\$100
When head office is outside of Canada	200

If transacting only sickness and funeral benefits insurance:

When head office is in Canada	\$25
When head office is outside of Canada	50

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

In the course of their inquiries the Educational Commission received statements from the inspectors of schools indicating to what extent school gardening was being carried on in their respective inspectorates, and the more this information is studied the more apparent the great educational benefit to be derived from school gardening becomes. It is certain that the number of school gardens is increasing, and interest in the subject will steadily and surely grow as the good results achieved become more generally known.

One of the more important effects is the influence which the garden has in facilitating school work, affording, as it does, much material for keeping the interest of the pupils centred in their work, by making the garden and its products the subject of many lessons. Arithmetic, language and nature study lessons if merely taught in the classroom cannot appeal to the pupils in the same way as when a practical demonstration is afforded in the school garden.

The influence of the school garden on the community is soon evident. Parents are led to take a closer interest in the school, and are frequently brought by their children to inspect the garden, which is often an object lesson for the whole district. The good influence upon the children themselves will quickly make itself felt. A spirit of co-operation and unselfishness will be created in the pupils as a result of having to work together

and help one another, and they will take a pride in improving their surroundings. Neatness, tidiness and carefulness will be encouraged, all of these things tending to the moral uplift of the young. Dean Davenport, in his "Education for Efficiency," points out that agriculture is much more than ordinary nature study. It is nature study plus utility, with an economic significance, which articulates with the affairs of real men in real life. It is nature study in which the child may influence the processes, and which distinctly stimulates industry. Work and study in the school garden satisfies something more than curiosity or even observation and record; it reaches out and takes hold of the very life of the boy and connects the affairs of the school and the schoolroom with those of the home, the neighbourhood and the world.

The present state of development of the school garden movement may be gathered from the following gleanings from the inspectors' reports.

In the North Battleford district, while many school districts have made fair attempts, six schools are specially mentioned as having excellent gardens. One of these, taught by a lady, had a splendid garden, and the children, without assistance from the board, simply as the result of an appeal from the teacher and encouraged by her example, had prepared very thoroughly plots measuring about four square rods in all. In another school where the children were mostly of foreign origin, the garden was beautiful with flowers and rich in vegetables of every kind. The emulation among the children and the interest displayed were very pleasing, and they were undoubtedly receiving much educational benefit.

In the Yorkton district there is a gradual and perceptible awakening of interest in this work. Saskatchewan trained teachers and Ruthenian students from the Regina Training School are doing much good work along this line, and the inspector is specially calling the attention of trustees to the advisability of preparing a piece of land for this phase of school work.

In the Balcarres district some seven schools have gardens, in which a varying degree of success has been attained. In one of them the whole of the fireguard surrounding the site has been utilised, the grounds were fenced, and about 400 trees planted. Beds of flowers and shrubs are artistically arranged, and the pupils keep records of the lots assigned to them.

A large number of schools in the Moose Jaw district have gardens and in all of them the beneficial results have been apparent and encouraging.

In the Weyburn inspectorate much good work has been done, and its success may be judged from the fact that in 1913 exhibits from school gardens were successful in winning many prizes in open grain competitions at the Agricultural Society's fair at Macoun. Believing that school garden work is fundamental in education the boards of several districts were approached, and the boards of Midale, Halbrite, Estevan and Weyburn contributed \$225 in prizes at an exhibition held at the time of the teachers' convention in this inspectorate. This exhibition was a marked success, and it is intended to repeat the experiment this year.

It is, however, in the Carrot river country that the movement has reached its greatest development. In this district some 40 schools have formed themselves into an association, called the Carrot River School Gardens Association. A most successful exhibition was held in September

of last year in conjunction with the Carrot River Teachers Association convention at Kinistino. There were 700 entries, and several hundred ratepayers expressed surprise at the splendid display and their desire that the work should be carried on more extensively another year. A striking example of the benefits to be derived from a school garden is furnished by a certain school in this district. On visiting the school in 1912 the inspector found the school dreary and barren of interest. The building had a dismal aspect and the pupils seemed sullen and ignorant. On revisiting the school in August, 1913, he found the grounds fenced and ornamented with flower beds. There was one of the best school gardens he had seen. The interior was tastefully decorated with pictures, flowers and potted plants. Numerous nature study collections were arranged on tables and the pupils were alive and well up in their work.

It is hoped that something will be done to encourage those schools throughout the province who have already started gardens, and to induce others to take up the work. Supporters of the movement would like to see legislation enacted under which the Department of Education will recognise that the school garden is a necessary part of the equipment of every school, and will give the movement support by grants, by furnishing travelling agents to instruct and advise teachers and trustees, and by providing short courses for teachers which will enable them to carry on this side of their work with greater skill and more expert knowledge.

FURTHER STATISTICS REGARDING TEACHERS.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS granted Interim Second Class Certificates from outside the Province, showing the province or country from which they came, from 1906 to December 31, 1913:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Saskatchewan.....	141	102	76	63	119	134	74	131*
Manitoba.....	21	35	40	32	48	54	41	48
Ontario.....	101	75	64	73	92	92	125	93
New Brunswick.....	3	2	1	3	8	15	9	6
Alberta.....	..	3	1	1	2	5	13	9
Nova Scotia.....	19	25	17	14	16	17	29	21
British Columbia.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Prince Edward Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Quebec.....	5	3	1	5	3	6	10	9
England.....	9	5	12	13	12	62	61	38
Ireland.....								14
Scotland.....								4
Wales.....								..
U.S.A.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11
Totals.....	299	250	212	204	301	385	372	391

* 117 teachers attended Normal School in 1912 and only 74 certificates were issued during that year, the remainder being issued in 1913.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF HIGH SCHOOLS established each year since the passing of The Secondary Education Act, indicating which have been raised to the rank of Collegiate Institute:

Year	Number	Name
1907.....	4	Regina Collegiate Institute. Moosomin. Prince Albert.
1908.....	4	Moose Jaw Collegiate Institute. Weyburn. Qu'Appelle. Saskatoon Collegiate Institute.
1909.....	5	Carlyle. Arcola. Oxbow. Yorkton. North Battleford. Estevan.
1912.....	3	Battleford. Indian Head. Swift Current.
1913.....	1	Humboldt.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EACH HIGH SCHOOL IN EACH YEAR:

Name of High School	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Regina Collegiate Institute.....	4	5	6	8	9	12	12
Moosomin.....	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
Prince Albert.....	2	2	2	4	5	5	5
Moose Jaw Collegiate Institute....	3	4	6	8	8	10	10
Weyburn.....	2	3	4	3	4	4	4
Qu'Appelle.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saskatoon Collegiate Institute.....	3	3	7	8	9	10	10
Carlyle.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Arcola.....	..	..	3	3	3	3	3
Oxbow.....	..	..	2	2	4	2	2
Yorkton.....	..	..	2	3	3	3	3
North Battleford.....	..	..	3	4	4	4	4
Estevan.....	..	..	3	3	3	3	3
Battleford.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Indian Head.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Swift Current.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Humboldt.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

NUMBER OF TEACHERS granted Interim First Class Certificates from outside the Province, showing the province or country from which they came, from 1906 to December 31, 1913:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Saskatchewan.....	31	21	26	10	15	3	29	91
Manitoba.....	5	5	..	2	6	2	6	2
Ontario.....	36	18	25	31	46	48	37	35
New Brunswick.....	6	2	2	3	2	..	5	8
Alberta.....	..	1	2	1	1	2	12	10
British Columbia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec.....	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	2
England.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	10
Ireland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Scotland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nova Scotia.....	3	..	5	1	2	5	3	1
Total.....	81	49	60	48	76	63	98	169

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES OF EACH CLASS issued from 1906 to December 31, 1913:

Class Certificate	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Collegiate.....	0	0	13	5	7	7	4	3
Interim High School.....	0	0	0	0	0	8	31	73
Permanent High School....	0	0	4	15	14	8	0	8
Interim First.....	81	49	60	48	76	63	98	168
Permanent First.....	18	49	48	28	20	26	22	37
Interim Second.....	299	250	212	204	301	385	372	391
Permanent Second.....	124	127	179	122	94	115	112	177
Third.....	11	134	367	481	496	538	586	732
Interim Kindergarten.....	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	2
Permanent Kindergarten..	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Provisionals.....	187	252	364	508	599	920	1,346	1,238
Totals.....	720	861	1,247	1,411	1,607	2,071	2,574	2,829

NUMBER OF TEACHERS granted Third Class Certificates from outside the Province, showing the province or country from which they came, from 1906 to December 31, 1913:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Saskatchewan.....	11	7	122	231	259	285	251	371
Manitoba.....	..	21	26	26	33	24	80	75
Ontario.....	..	102	195	179	187	158	112	93
New Brunswick.....	..	..	1	..	..	11	25	25
Nova Scotia.....	..	2	6	5	1	7	30	12
Alberta.....	..	..	..	3	1	4	2	1
British Columbia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island.....	..	..	1	17	3	11	14	12
Quebec.....	..	..	1	4	1	1	12	7
England.....	..	} 2	15	16	11	36	48	53
Ireland.....	..							3
Scotland.....	..							2
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16
Germany.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Australia.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals.....	11	134	367	481	496	538	536	670

SASKATCHEWAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association will be held in Moose Jaw April 14-16. The executive of the Association has aimed at making the programme representative of the various educational interests as well as the different parts of the province and they hope to have secured for this convention such speakers as will make the occasion profitable and interesting to all.

To facilitate the discussion of topics of special interest to separate classes, the Association meets on the morning of April 15 and 16 in three sections: The administrative section in which will meet the trustees, inspectors and superintendents of schools; the secondary section which is specially devoted to the interests of the high schools and collegiate institutes, and the elementary section devoted to the interests of public school teachers. At all other sessions the Association will meet as a whole and the topics will be of general interest.

The generous provision of the Department of Education for the payment of the grants to schools for the days on which the teachers are attending convention, the "convention rates" given by the railroads, and the provision made by many school boards to meet the expenses of their teachers and delegates while attending this convention, all work together to make the Saskatchewan Educational Association one of the largest and most helpful Provincial Educational Associations in the whole Dominion of Canada, and the annual convention an institution of which all Saskatchewan educationalists are justly proud.

The first open session will be held at 10 a.m., April 14, and the last at 1.30 p.m., April 16. Trustees and teachers will feel amply rewarded for the effort it will cost them to attend this convention.

The secretary of the association, Mr. G. B. Stillwell, collegiate institute, Moose Jaw, will be pleased to give further information to all inquirers.

SCHOOL BOARD CALENDAR, 1914.

- March 31—First quarterly instalment of amount of estimated expenditure payable to rural school districts from rural municipalities. (Amendment to R.M. Act 1913.)
- April 9—High school second term closes, Thursday before Easter Sunday. (Sec. Educ. Act, Sec. 53.)
- April 10—Good Friday, school holiday. (School Act, Sec. 134.)
- April 13—Easter Monday, school holiday. (School Act, Sec. 134.)
- April 14—High school third term begins, Tuesday following Easter Sunday. (Sec. Educ. Act, Sec. 53.)
- April 15—Last day for receiving applications from candidates for admission to the examination for teachers' diplomas and for junior and senior matriculation.
- April 27—Professional first and second class examinations begin at Saskatoon and Regina.
- May 1—Last day for receiving applications for the grade VIII examination.
- May 8—Arbor Day, school holiday. (School Act, Sec. 134.)
- May 24—Victoria Day, school holiday. (School Act, Sec. 134.)

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

TAXATION OF LEASEHOLDERS.

In the case of the Rural Municipality of Vermilion Hills No. 195 versus Smith, the government of Saskatchewan financially supported the municipality and Mr. T. A. Colclough, K.C., appeared at Ottawa when the case was being argued before the Supreme Court of Canada. It is currently reported that the parties who made the appeal will carry it to the Privy Council of Great Britain. Meanwhile, so far as the laws of Saskatchewan and Canada are concerned, the leaseholder is liable to taxation according to the decisions given by the various courts.

THE ANNUAL LIST OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

A very complete list of Saskatchewan's seven cities, seventy-one towns, two hundred and eighty-five villages and two hundred and ninety-five rural municipalities, with their respective council boards and secretary treasurers, has just been issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs. This book has come to be in great demand from people all over Canada and the United States. The municipal map which usually accompanies the list has been out of print for some time, and the demand for it is almost as strong as for names of the officials. The Department of Public Works, however, is at present working upon a map which will show, in addition to municipal information, railways, post offices and other up-to-date features. It is expected that this map will be published about mid-summer.

TAXATION OF HOMESTEADERS.

Some discussion has taken place respecting the liability of homesteaders towards the upkeep of municipal and school institutions. The same rule applies today as has been in force for the last thirty-five or forty years in Manitoba, in the North-West Territories, and ever since the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed. It is clearly shown that the holder of a homestead is required to pay taxes before his patent issues on account of his interest in the property. The following is an extract from a daily paper which puts the matter in a nutshell:

"Discussing yesterday the recent debate in the Canadian House of Commons on the question of the taxation of unpatented homestead lands, Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney general for Saskatchewan, stated that there would not be the slightest doubt as to the right of the province or of any municipality authorised by the province to levy direct taxation upon homesteaders in occupancy of lands.

"The debate, he said, had not raised any doubts as to the validity of the present system of taxation. In a letter by Hon. George Langley, published in the *Leader* a week ago the whole matter was dealt with at length, and Mr. Turgeon was quoted to the effect that the question is not a new one, as the *Saskatoon Star* represented it to be, as it ran through the courts some years ago.

"The position, said he, "is very simple. Unpatented Crown lands are not taxable, but on the other hand, every citizen of the province is liable to any form of direct taxation which the province or any municipality authorised by the province may see fit to impose. Such a tax may be levied in respect to any property or interest in any property which the citizen may hold."

In this connection the circular given below has been issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

To the Secretary Treasurers of all Rural Municipalities:

With reference to certain reports which have been given circulation, I beg to say that the right to assess those who have made entry for homesteads or pre-emptions is unchanged.

While patent has not issued, the taxes are not held against the land itself, but are due from the person in respect of the interest which he has in the land.

Authority to assess homesteaders existed in Manitoba and the North-West Territories for many years, and naturally continued in that portion of the latter which became the province of Saskatchewan. Taxes can be collected from the person who holds the land before its patent has issued.

NINTH CONVENTION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN RURAL MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

It is felt that, although the annual meeting of this very important body took place over a month ago, and although full reports appeared in the press, *THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY* cannot allow the occasion to pass without mention. The first day was given to the meeting of the reeves to discuss hail insurance matters. Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Indian Head, was re-elected as their representative on the Hail Insurance Commission. The work of the commission was indorsed and no change was made in the rate of assessment.

The remaining days of the convention were brim full of interest. Mr. Salmond discharged the duties of secretary to the convention to the satisfaction of all. The list of matters dealt with and discussed is too lengthy for our limited space, but many of them were of vital importance. The speeches of the Minister of Municipal Affairs and others were listened to with close attention, a great volume of work was dispatched with businesslike precision, and it is not too much to say that each delegate left for his home with a feeling of assurance that a great deal of benefit must follow as an immediate result of the convention.

NEW VILLAGE.

The village of Ruddell was created last month and already councillors are being elected to conduct its local self-government. Ruddell is a community on the Canadian Northern Railway about sixty miles west of Warman.

RURAL MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING.

In endeavoring to set out the system of bookkeeping in Saskatchewan's rural municipalities, the object of this article should ever be borne in mind, namely, to make it plain that these books are kept not so much for the convenience either of the rural municipal officials or that of the Department of Municipal Affairs, as with a view to laying before each and every ratepayer full and particular information as to the receipts and disposal of rural municipal funds.

The records of accounting to be used by a rural municipality are as follows: A combined assessment and tax roll, surtax roll, cash book (receipt), cash book (disbursement), ledger, debenture register, tax enforcement return, assessment notices, tax notices, voucher forms, voucher cheques, tax reminders, distress notices for taxes, time books, day labour pay sheets, tax certificates and receipts. The latter form is always written in duplicate by the use of carbon paper, so that the secretary has in his office an exact copy of the receipts held by the ratepayer. Full credit for the amount shown on the receipt must be given on the assessment roll or tax enforcement return, and should be checked carefully by the municipal auditor when examining the secretary treasurer's books for the interim financial statement as well as for the annual report. The duplicate receipts are filed in the office of each secretary treasurer. There is no journal used in the rural municipal office, but the cash book is so arranged that every column, whether it be for a receipt or an expenditure, bears the same heading or wording as appears on the annual financial statement which is familiar to all ratepayers today. The ledger has the same characteristic, for its headings correspond with those of the annual financial statement, a copy of which must be placed in the hands of every elector within the first three months of the year.

At first glance the annual financial statement appears to be a somewhat formidable document on account of the amount of detail allowed thereon. The statement itself suggests the classification, thus securing uniformity, which would probably not be obtained were the individual secretary treasurers or auditors to make their own respective divisions and classifications. The printed number of "receipts" totals about thirty-five, while the "expenditures" has many more headings, but in

reality the figures required are merely the total of each column in the cash book. Thus, if the ledger and cash book agree and have been properly checked, it takes but little time to complete the annual statement, a copy of which should be in the hands of each taxpayer before the first day of April in each year.

It may be said that there is no real necessity for so full a statement as is called for under the present system, but there are two reasons for the course taken by the Department of Municipal Affairs when this system was selected. The first and most important of these reasons is that every item, either credit or debit, is provided for by law, so that although a consolidation of two or more sources of revenue has been recommended on one or more occasions, it was thought better to show each separately, taking into consideration the points of view of the ratepayer, the rural municipal official and the Department of Municipal Affairs. The second reason, while of lesser importance, is nevertheless, one which is sufficiently obvious to be readily understood and briefly stated. Under the old system it was no uncommon thing to see such an entry as "Sundries \$4,000." This, of course, is a perfectly legitimate entry, but it conveys no information, produces, perhaps, unnecessary correspondence, breeds misunderstanding and, possibly, suspicion. Under the present system, in case after case, in the financial statements of our rural municipalities sundries are found charged with such amounts as \$45, \$53 or \$35. This is good, and is a natural result of the full list of items given on the balance sheet.

Regarding the limitations placed by various laws upon the accounting system, this aspect may best be dealt with by an illustration. Of the many kinds of expenditure which are permissible, the following items of revenue, if unpaid by a ratepayer on December 31 of the current year, by the law become chargeable to that individual's land: destruction of gophers, hail insurance, destruction of weeds, aid and relief, telephone assessments, hospital aid of a certain kind. For instance, a municipal council is empowered to destroy weeds; they do so, and the bill of, say \$100, is rendered, to the owner of the land, who may pay it at any time before the ensuing December 31. If not paid by that date, it becomes "arrears of taxes" on January 1, and will be so shown on the books of the year after the expenditure was made. The original entry was "destruction of gophers," and this transaction shows clearly the necessity for such an itemised balance sheet as is now in use. Mr. Houston, one of the inspectors of the Department of Municipal Affairs, has found that less trouble to all concerned occurs when the system provided is faithfully followed and it is only when a secretary treasurer, imbued with an idea that an improvement in some particular should be adopted, leaves the prescribed path, that the rural municipal auditor, the inspector and the secretary treasurer himself has the slightest difficulty in producing his annual financial statement to the entire satisfaction of the board and the ratepayers, the latter being, of course, the parties for whose benefit the system was devised.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

WINTER WORK AMONGST THE CAMPS.

During the past winter there was little or no sickness in the different lumbering and cordwood camps in the northern part of the province.

The inspectors of the Bureau of Public Health have wide powers, but it is pleasing to be able to say that they have very seldom been compelled to exercise these powers, because camp managers as a rule, being alive to their own interest in the preservation of the health of their employees, appear to be only too glad to adopt the common sense recommendations of the inspectors.

Such matters as the site of the camping ground, the amount of cubic air space in bunk houses, the camp laundry, the preparation and inspection of food, the noncontamination of the water supply, the location of latrines, the location of stables with regard to the sleeping and eating quarters, are all part of the ordinary duties of the inspector.

At all times the law calls for the provision of hospital accommodation in every camp of twenty men or more, which is the regulation minimum number of men in any camp subject to inspection. A doctor must make periodical visits, at least monthly. These provisions of the law are well observed throughout the province, not only in the lumbering camps but also in the very numerous construction camps at the head of steel on the extensions of the three railway companies.

The lumber camps inspection forms the bulk of the winter work of the camp inspector. Any summer work done in the lumbering business is also carefully looked after, and it is found that camp managers are even more exacting in sanitary matters in summer sawing camps, which is, of course, as it should be.

The camp inspector, Mr. Symons, travels the year around. His responsibility is great in view of the fact that an outbreak of disease may occur at any time amongst the three thousand men at work in our camps. The men come from so many distant places that infection might be imported at any moment to any of the thirty winter camps registered, to the danger of the whole community.

It can scarcely be too often stated that the most encouraging feature of the camp inspector's work is that lumber men as well as managers, railway contractors and all their employees, are invariably glad to welcome him in his official capacity, and are very ready to carry out any instructions with regard to sanitary improvement.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

On March 24 and 25, Hon. Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Mantle, representing the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Ball, representing the Department of Education, President Murray and Dean Rutherford, representing the College of Agriculture, attended a conference in Ottawa at the invitation of Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion.

One object of the conference was to co-ordinate the work and avoid duplication between the Dominion and Provincial Departments. The necessity for such a conference has been increasingly apparent, especially since the passage of The Agricultural Instruction Act of 1913.

Another object was to give the officials concerned in each province an opportunity to learn at first hand what methods were being employed in other provinces to make available to farmers and place before them information in the hands of the colleges, experimental farms and departments. Still another important object of this conference was the stimulating of the various provinces in the work of introducing effective teaching of agriculture in our elementary, secondary and normal schools.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In developing the weed work of the province along the lines which the department has followed during the last two years, it has not been forgotten that the men appointed by the municipalities will need a certain amount of assistance and co-operation on the part of this department. This year, five field representatives have been appointed and the business of these men will be to meet the various agricultural secretaries and weed inspectors in the district assigned to each representative, and also to undertake to develop the work in the municipalities who have as yet not seen their way clear to attack the weed problem in the manner suggested by the Department of Agriculture.

We know that there is work in each municipality for a good live agricultural secretary. We believe that if the people of the municipality can be shown that the work is there, and can be shown how much it is worth to them to have this work attended to in a thorough manner, they will then be quite ready to take the work up as suggested. We know that the people will be ready to pay a good salary to a good agricultural secretary when it is demonstrated that such a man's services will be well worth while.

The work of the field representative will be to carry the experience of one municipality to the agricultural secretary and the ratepayers of the other municipalities. He will be called upon to assist in the organisation of various co-operative marketing associations and assist in such general agricultural work as will further the development of the communities. The following appointments have been made for this work, and although we realise that this number of men is small considering what there is to do in the province, they will be of considerable assistance to the agricultural secretaries at present in the field.

(1) For the south-west district, Mr. A. J. McPhail. Since leaving the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, in 1909, Mr. McPhail has been farming near Ladstock. He was engaged in this work for the department during last summer.

(2) For the northern district, Mr. John G. Rayner, B.S.A. Since graduating from the Agricultural College in 1913, Mr. Rayner has been engaged part of the time on his father's farm at Cromer, Manitoba, and subsequently with the Extension Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

(3) For the central eastern division, Mr. E. H. Hawthorne, of Craik Saskatchewan. Mr. Hawthorne graduates this year from the Agricult-

tural College, Winnipeg. Mr. Hawthorne was last year agricultural secretary for the municipality of Craik, and previous to this time worked on his farm at Deloraine, Man., between college terms.

(4) For the central western division, Mr. William Betts. Mr. Betts is well qualified for this work having had considerable experience in general farm work on the Wheatlands Farm, Suffield, Alberta, and on the farm of J. A. M. Aikins, M.P., at Brandon, Man.

(5) For the south-eastern division, Mr. T. L. Guild, of Kemnay, Man. People interested in good farming will recognise the name, as during the last few years he won honours at Manitoba ploughing matches. Mr. Betts and Mr. Guild are engaged for the six summer months as they have one more winter to put in at college before graduating.

All the men who have been placed in this work are well acquainted with conditions in the west; all having farms of their own or having worked on farms except during college terms.

REPORT OF THE HAIL INSURANCE COMMISSION FOR 1913.

The Hail Insurance Commission has transmitted to the government the report of its work for 1913. The report has been prepared for publication by the Department of Agriculture and is now available for distribution. Copies will be forwarded to any address free of charge on receipt of request.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS BRANCH.

Much interest has been manifested in the organisation of co-operative associations, and up to the present time an average number of inquiries received daily amounts to fifteen. Many of these inquiries originate from local grain growers' associations that are considering the advisability of incorporating as associations under The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. Most of these prospective associations intend engaging in all the lines of business provided for in the Act, although it is probable that at the outset many of them will confine their activities to the marketing of live stock, and the purchasing of binder twine, building material, and other kinds of farm supplies of a kindred nature.

The associations incorporated up to the time of writing are:

The Juniata Co-operative Association, Limited.

The Hanley Farmers' Stock Shipping Association, Limited.

The Gull Lake Co-operative Association, Limited.

The Langham Co-operative Association, Limited.

The Rosetown Co-operative Association, Limited.

The Kinley Co-operative Association, Limited.

The Hillsborough Trading Association, Limited.

The Cupar Co-operative Trading Association, Limited.

Applications for registration from fourteen other associations are now being dealt with by the registrar, Mr. W. W. Thomson. Parties desirous of registering an agricultural co-operative association should forward the application to the above named official, and not to the registrar of joint stock companies, as has occasionally been done in error.

Less than 300 copies now remain of the pamphlet regarding beef rings. These are of course still at the disposal of future applicants for

information on the subject of how farmers, by co-operation, ~~may~~ insure a regular supply of fresh meat throughout the summer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The annual Winter Fair held under the auspices of the Provincial Winter Fair Board in the new arena recently erected by the city of Regina, was an unqualified success, and was patronised both by city dwellers and stockmen to a greater extent than ever before.

The annual sales held under the auspices of the respective live stock associations were also successful, the class of stock forwarded being well up to the standard and the demand keen.

At the sale of pure bred horses, which was the first to be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association, fifteen sold at an average of \$500 apiece, top price being \$850 paid for a two-year-old Clydesdale contributed by Hugh Gilmour of Pasqua.

In the cattle ring eighty-three head of pure bred animals were sold at an average of \$151 per head, the top price being \$340 for a bull sold by Mr. Joseph Barnett, of Moose Jaw.

The meetings of the various live stock associations were well attended. the lecture hall of the Winter Fair Building being crowded to capacity on every occasion.

At the meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association, Dr. J. P. Creamer spoke regarding the policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in connection with the distribution of pure bred sires. Dean W. J. Rutherford, of Saskatoon, gave an interesting address on the Principles of Draft Horse Breeding.

The following officers were elected:

President, R. H. Taber, Condie; vice president, Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua; directors: R. E. Drennan, Canora; Alex Mutch, Lumsden; W. H. Bryce, Arcola, G. Pootmans, Regina; R. Hamill, Regina.

At the meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association, Dr. M. P. Ravenel of Wisconsin, gave an interesting and instructive address on Bovine Tuberculosis and its relation to Public Health, after which Benj. H. Thompson of Boharm, ably opened a discussion as to whether cattle which had not passed as free from tuberculosis should be allowed into the province. The matter culminated in the passing of the following resolution:

"That we, the members of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association request the Provincial Government to take such procedure as will prevent the importation into this province of cattle affected with tuberculosis."

The following officers were elected:

President, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; vice president, A. B. Potter, Langbank; directors: Joseph Barnett, Moose Jaw; H. C. Watson, Oxbow; B. H. Thomson, Boharm.

At the annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association, Mr. Geo. W. Willingmyre, of Philadelphia, gave an interesting address on the care and marketing of wool, which aroused considerable discussion. He was followed by Mr. A. J. MacKay, of McDonald, Man., who gave an interesting and practical talk on the production and conservation of the lamb crop.

The following officers were elected:

President, A. B. Potter, Langbank; vice president, E. E. Baynton, Maple Creek; directors: J. L. Beattie, Piapot; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; Jos. Glenn, Indian Head.

At the meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell gave a stirring address with regard to the disposal of Saskatchewan's surplus live stock products after which the meeting discussed at some length the question of abattoir service in Saskatchewan and the following resolutions were passed:

"That upon the request from any district and upon the necessity for same being recognised, the Provincial Government be asked to co-operate with such districts to establish abattoirs with cold storage in connection and under government regulation, these to be for the following purposes:

"1. To provide facilities at a reasonable charge for farmers who wish to have their stock slaughtered and kept in cold storage till they can dispose of it to their satisfaction.

"2. To provide a source of supply for the establishment of independent butcher shops, and

"3. To see that nothing but pure healthy meat reaches the consumer."

"That the Swine Breeders' Association petition the Saskatchewan cities, which have not already done so, to establish city markets."

The following officers were elected:

President, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; vice president, S. V. Tomecko, Lipton; directors: A. F. Davidson, Watrous; B. F. Hartley, Maple Creek; W. H. Mortson, Fairlight.

WESTERN LIVE STOCK UNION.

A meeting of the Western Live Stock Union, incorporated in October 1913, will be held at Calgary on April 17. Five representatives from Saskatchewan will attend.

BULLETIN ON CARE AND HANDLING OF WOOL.

A bulletin on the above subject has been prepared by the Live Stock Commissioner and is now available for distribution on request.

AN INTERESTING CONVENTION.

The Ministers of Agriculture and Public Works, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the Dean of the College of Agriculture, attended an interesting convention at Saskatoon on March 17. A committee of citizens of Saskatoon interested in the early establishment of adequate abattoir, packing and cold storage facilities to care for the increasing live stock products of northern and central Saskatchewan called together and financed a gathering of representatives of agricultural organisations of that region to consider this question. A number of merchants of the district also were in attendance. The number of delegates was about 350. After about two hours discussion of the problem, and having heard from the members of the government who were present and others, the convention passed a number of resolutions, and elected a permanent

organisation with Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, as president, and F. H. Clarkson, of Melville, as vice president. The two principal resolutions were as follows:

"Be it resolved, that we the farmers, creamery men, agricultural society officers and merchants of the various districts and towns of northern and central Saskatchewan, in convention assembled, do most heartily indorse the efforts being made with the view of establishing an abattoir, cold storage, packing plant or plants which will give a local market for the rapidly developing live stock interests of the province;

"And be it further resolved, that the provincial government, through the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, be urged to extend financial aid for the furtherance of this object. This assistance so far as is compatible with the organisation of a packing plant to follow the plan as adopted in connection with the Co-operative Elevator Company."

ENROLMENT AND REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

To the average farmer who has doubts about the class of horse that is offered to him, with papers about which he is almost ignorant, a perusal of Bulletin No. 39 dealing with the subject of the enrolment and registration of stallions in Saskatchewan will be of great help to him.

One of the great stumbling blocks in the path of a farmer who buys a stallion for the first time is the danger he runs of purchasing a French Draft stallion instead of a pure bred Percheron, which he is often told are one and the same breed. While on the subject of Percherons, a word of warning must be given to intending buyers of American bred Percheron horses. They refuse to purchase such animals unless they are recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, otherwise such horses will not be eligible for Canadian recording at Ottawa. There are many Percheron horse recording associations in the United States, which record horses that are short bred, or weak in ancestry, or have a mixture of French Draft blood, and such animals, whenever they reach Saskatchewan can only be recorded as "Scrubs."

For further information on this subject, the reader is asked to refer to page 33 of this bulletin, where he will find "Comments on registration certificates not recognised in Saskatchewan."

VALUE OF THE FIELD PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

The following statement shows the value on the farm of the field products of the farms of Saskatchewan during the years 1911 and 1913.

Crop	1913			1912		
	Bushels	Average Price	Total Value	Bushels	Average Price	Total Value
Wheat.....	112,369,405	\$0.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$74,304,269.05	107,167,700	\$0.67	\$71,802,359.00
Oats.....	110,210,436	.24 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,277,082.91	107,616,918	.25	26,904,987.00
Barley.....	9,279,263	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,795,377.97	8,319,584	.35	2,911,854.40
Flax.....	11,654,280	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,062,179.80	14,171,214	1.00	14,171,214.00
Other Grains.....	225,000	.50	112,500.00	180,312	.50	90,156.00
Potatoes.....	4,634,140	.54	2,502,435.60	6,385,400	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,582,233.00
Field Roots.....	2,217,225	.45	997,751.25	2,979,000	.43	1,280,970.00
	Tons			Tons		
Hay (Natural and Domestic).....	1,098,500	5.00	5,492,500.00	1,650,000	5.00	8,250,000.00
Forage Crops.....	67,500	5.50	371,250.00	63,525	5.50	349,387.50
			\$125,915,346.58			\$128,343,160.90

THE BUSINESS GUIDE.

The second edition of The Business Guide of Saskatchewan, an annual publication of the Bureau of Labour, is now being mailed from the Bureau of Labour. The Guide has been considerably enlarged this year and in addition to containing the usual information respecting business opportunities in the various centres of the province, contains a synopsis of the qualifications necessary for the practice of the various professions. A concise directory of public officials has also been added. The Guide is now a practically complete compilation of information such as every business man having dealings in this province requires. A copy will be sent free on application.

FARM LABOURERS AND DOMESTICS ARRIVE.

The Bureau of Labour is experiencing considerable difficulty this spring in securing an adequate supply of qualified farm labourers from Great Britain. However a party of thirty, being the first of the season, arrived in Regina on March 24, and were immediately distributed amongst those farmers who were fortunate enough to have filed their applications in good time.

NOTICE TO CREAM SHIPPERS.

The Dairy Commissioner has issued the following circular to patrons of government operated creameries:

As a result of inviting representatives of the railway companies to attend the dairymen's convention at Saskatoon in January, 1914, the following instructions have been issued by the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Western lines of all general superintendents.

"Please arrange that your agents be instructed forthwith at points where cream and milk is handled on our passenger trains, to receive it from the farmer's waggon at the street baggage room or freight shed door, and to keep it under cover until the train is due to arrive, then to have it conveyed to the platform and placed in a position convenient for loading into the baggage or express car.

"Please also arrange that at flag stations where similar shipments are handled the trainmen will take these shipments out of the shelter and load them into the cars.

"We must insist that at flag stations farmers place their consignments in the shelter, and especially so at those seasons of the year when the product would be damaged by excessive heat or cold.

"It must also be understood by our agents and trainmen that if they fail to handle a consignment which is under shelter to the platform and load it on the proper train they will be disciplined. Instances have occurred recently where consignments have been allowed to wait days at a time, until the cream had become spoiled.

"Also instruct that the empty cans be handled with care and despatch, because as a rule, the farmers depend on three sets, one going to destination with the shipment, one returning empty and one being filled, and unless the empties return in proper rotation it means that shipments are

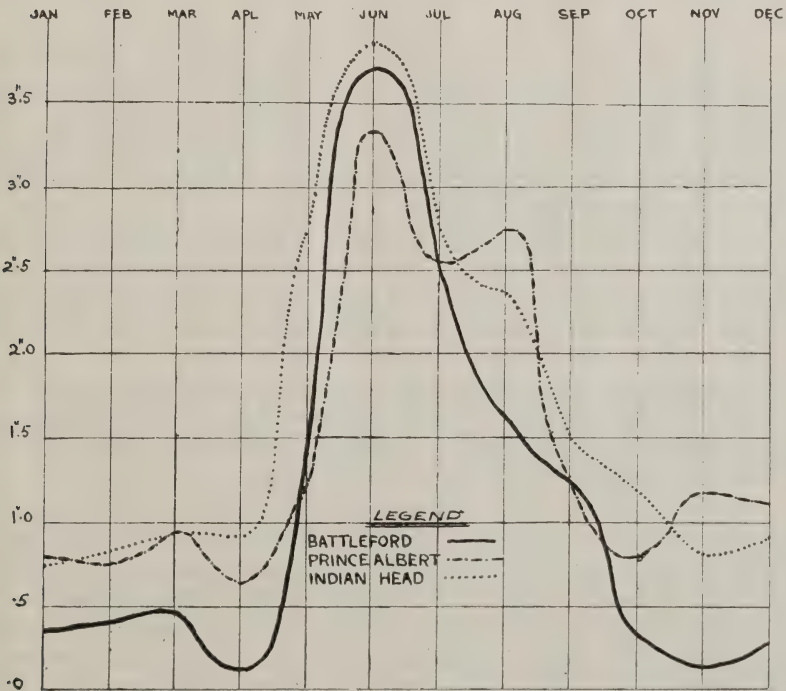
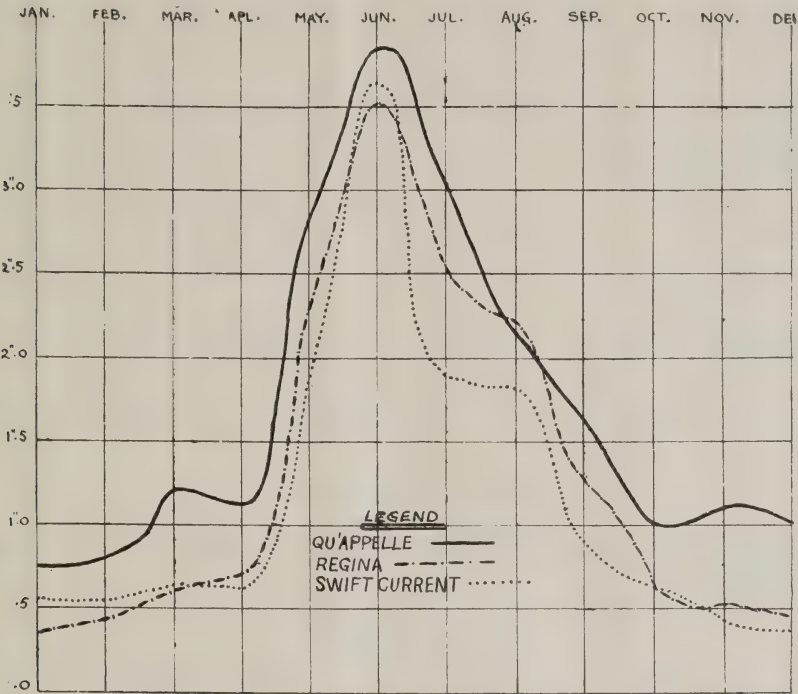
delayed and that the farmer is discouraged from going into this dairy business which we are so anxious for them to take up.

“Please insist that everyone set themselves to secure the handling of all dairy products in such a way that an additional number of farmers be encouraged to go into the industry.”

This will inform you concerning the duties of railway agents and trainmen. Each shipper, however, has a responsibility, and must work in harmony with the company's agents. It will be your duty therefor to deliver the milk and cream according to the foregoing instructions and notify the agent each time a can is delivered. In addition please observe the following rules:

1. Do not use borrowed cans to ship your milk or cream.
2. Deliver about thirty minutes before train time so that the agent will have time for billing on the first train. Milk and cream is easily perishable and we classify and pay according to quality. No one should be more interested than you in protecting the quality.
3. Obtain a receipt from the railway agent for each shipment.
4. Report inefficient service in handling or damaging empty cans.
5. Do not blame the railway company or the creamery management for loss, when you have the remedy under your own control.
6. Please read the instructions carefully and save them for future reference.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRECIPITATION FOR TEN YEARS AT SIX
POINTS IN SASKATCHEWAN.



VITAL STATISTICS, FEBRUARY, 1914.

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Regina.....	74	35	26
Moose Jaw.....	50	29	17
Saskatoon.....	48	27	27
Prince Albert.....	2	2	..
North Battleford.....	12	14	8
Weyburn.....	3	8	3
Rest of Province.....	189	115	81
	870	252	181
Total February, 1914.....	1,059	367	262
Total, February, 1913.....	938	350	286

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Report of meeting of Advisory Council in Agriculture continued from March issue.

EXTENSION WORK.

Through the Extension Department under the direction of Mr. S. E. Greenway, the University this year reached approximately 250,000 people.

A short course for farmers held at the University January 22 to 30 was attended by 175; the Agricultural Societies' Convention, January 28 to 30 by nearly 100; the Dairymen's Convention by over 130. These, with the Poultry Show and Provincial Seed Fair brought together over 500 persons, making in all nearly 900 persons taking advantage of the facilities of the University during the week.

The Extension Work includes short courses at seven local centres during February and March this year. A short course for traction engineering is held at the University in mid summer. Last year over 150 attended this engineering course. Short courses were also included for weed inspectors, grain judges, live stock judges, etc.

During the past year, the following shows and competitions were held by the Extension Department: 17 spring stallion shows, 39 ploughing matches, 2 good farming competitions, 40 standing field grain competitions, 64 seed fairs and poultry shows, and 101 exhibitions.

A special feature of the year's work has been the development of the Homemakers' Clubs, which now number 70 and are under the supervision of Miss A. DeLury, a graduate of Macdonald Institute, Guelph, and Columbia Teachers' College, New York, who was formerly superintendent of the Home Economics work in Moose Jaw. The University is furnishing each Homemakers' Club now formed with the nucleus of a permanent library of technical books, and also a travelling library consisting mostly of fiction.

The live stock on the farm at present consists of:

CATTLE.

Shorthorns—Pure bred: 1 male, 8 females; calves: 1 male, 2 females; grade: 2 heifers.

Aberdeen Angus—Pure bred: 1 male, 2 females.

Holsteins—Pure bred: 2 males, 11 females; calves: 2 males, 4 females; grade: 8 cows, 4 steer calves, 2 cows, 4 steer calves.

Ayrshires—Pure bred: 4 males, 10 females; calves: 3 males, 1 female; grade: 1 female.

Jerseys—Pure bred: 3 males; grade: 3 females.

Herefords—Pure bred: 1 female.

SHEEP.

Shropshires—Pure bred: 3 male, 28 female, 9 lambs; 5 grade lambs.

Leicesters—Pure bred: 1 male, 2 females.

Southdowns—Pure bred: 2 females; grade: 18 ewes.

PIGS.

Yorkshires—Pure bred: 13 females; 1 grade farrow.

Tamworths—Pure bred: 2 males, 7 females.

HORSES.

Clydesdales—Pure bred: 1 male, 5 females; 9 grade.

Shires—Pure bred: 2 females.

Light Horses—3 grade.

POULTRY.

About 325 of different utility breeds.

Your Advisory Council, having heard this report of the work of the College of Agriculture, including the Extension Department, and having inspected the buildings, residence and dining hall, classrooms and laboratories, barns, stables, poultry houses and shops, and also the equipment of the various departments, and having taken notice of the instruction given to the regular students of the College, as well as that given to the 400 odd farmers assembled at the various short courses and conventions now in session, beg to express our approval and appreciation of the very excellent provision that has been made by the Board of Governors in these respects.

We note with great satisfaction the harmony and good fellowship that exists between the students and staff of all the faculties of the University. It appears to your Council that this condition of affairs is bound to result in great good to the future development and prosperity of Saskatchewan.

We note that the Field Husbandry Department has made excellent plans in its field work for carrying on investigations in tillage, rotations, fertilizer studies and in the cultivation and improvement of the various fodder, cereal and root crops, and that good progress has been made in the development of the work upon the farm. Good provision has been made for the teaching of these subjects in so far as staff, classrooms and laboratories are concerned.

The Animal Husbandry Department has a number of good buildings well adapted to their several requirements, including horse and cattle barns, sheep barn, piggery and poultry houses. These several buildings contain well selected types of the different utility breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. We note with particular pleasure the excellence of the Clydesdale and Shire horses; Holstein, Shorthorn, Angus, Jersey, Hereford and Ayrshire cattle; Shropshire, Cheviot, Leicester and Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire swine; and the various utility breeds of poultry, all adapted to instruction purposes and affording visitors an opportunity of making observations that will assist them in making selections for their own particular use.

The Agricultural Engineering Department is well equipped with a splendid line of machinery, implements and motors generally used on the farm, and has facilities for making students experts in their use, and also an equipment for giving students elementary knowledge and practise in the use of tools for both blacksmithing and carpentry and building construction.

Provision has been made for placing the Dairy and Horticultural Departments on the same footing as the other departments above mentioned.

We are pleased to note that a professor of Economics has been appointed and that his energies are being directed towards the solution of some of the problems confronting the farmers of the province.

We wish to recommend for your consideration the establishing of a School of Home Economics at as early a date as possible, in order that the young women of the province may be placed on an equal footing with the young men.

We also wish to commend the policy of the College as regards Extension Work. A very large number of men and women, boys and girls are reached directly or indirectly every year by the members of the College staff or by judges sent out to officiate at exhibitions, seed and poultry fairs, ploughing matches, standing field competitions, good farming competitions, short courses, both at the College and at various points in the province, and by speakers at agricultural society, grain growers' and homemakers' meetings. Such work cannot help but result in awakening interest in the things which pertain to bettering the conditions that surround those engaged in the dominant industry of Saskatchewan—agriculture.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

The number of practising accountants has of late years throughout European countries and on the continent of America been steadily increasing, and whilst their services are correspondingly appreciated, the necessity for controlling those exercising the profession and for improving its status has naturally become apparent.

The first important steps in this direction were taken by the accountants in Scotland, a royal charter being granted to the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh in 1854, followed by a royal charter being obtained by their English brethren in 1880. During the latter year the practising accountants in Montreal took the initial steps in Canada and secured a

charter from their Provincial Legislature, and at intervals the other Provincial Legislatures recognised the necessity for granting such, the last to seek and secure legislation being the accountants of Alberta.

In the country to the south of Canada the organisation of professional accountants is of recent growth. The first society formed in the United States was "The New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants," and in 1896 the State Legislature passed an Act authorising the State University to confer the degree of C.P.A. on the members of the society, while requiring all subsequent entrants to pass an examination.

The institute in Saskatchewan received its charter from the Provincial Legislature in 1908 under rather unique circumstances. The usual custom had been for a society or institute of accountants to approach the different Legislatures asking for incorporation, the members of such being usually admitted as founder members. No such society existed in Saskatchewan to follow this procedure, but a number of citizens recognising the necessity of an institute if the province was to keep pace in this matter with other provinces, gathered together for discussion and action, the result being the introduction of a private bill having for its object the establishing of an Institute of Chartered Accountants in Saskatchewan. The bill, however, did not meet the approval of the majority of members on either side of the house, and the government, considering it expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners in respect to the creating of an institute in the province, decided to introduce a government measure, which contained enactments considerably differing from the private bill introduced, but which met with the unanimous approval of the assembly. The Act provided that so soon as six persons had become qualified under provisions outlined therein, the names of such persons would be published in the *Gazette* and they should constitute the institute, with power to perform all the acts and things which the institute by the Act was empowered to do and perform.

By virtue of this Act the institute was empowered to promote and increase by all lawful ways and means the knowledge, skill and proficiency of its members in all things relating to the calling of an accountant. Its functions are to secure to the public a guarantee of efficiency and reliability in the services performed and the certificates given.

The first examinations in Saskatchewan were conducted under the supervision of a board appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the examiners being J. C. Pope, then provincial auditor, A. M. Fenwick, M.A., T. Grant and A. A. M. Dale. It was not long however before the members of the institute recognised the manifold advantages of affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan. This was granted in 1909, so that practically from the foundation of the institute the University authorities shown in the cut presented in this month's PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY have been interested in furthering the aims of the institute in improving the training of accountants, have shared the responsibility for the standards of training, and to further raise the standard, have established the degree of B.Sc. in Ac., while they hope without great delay to start a course in the teaching of accounting.

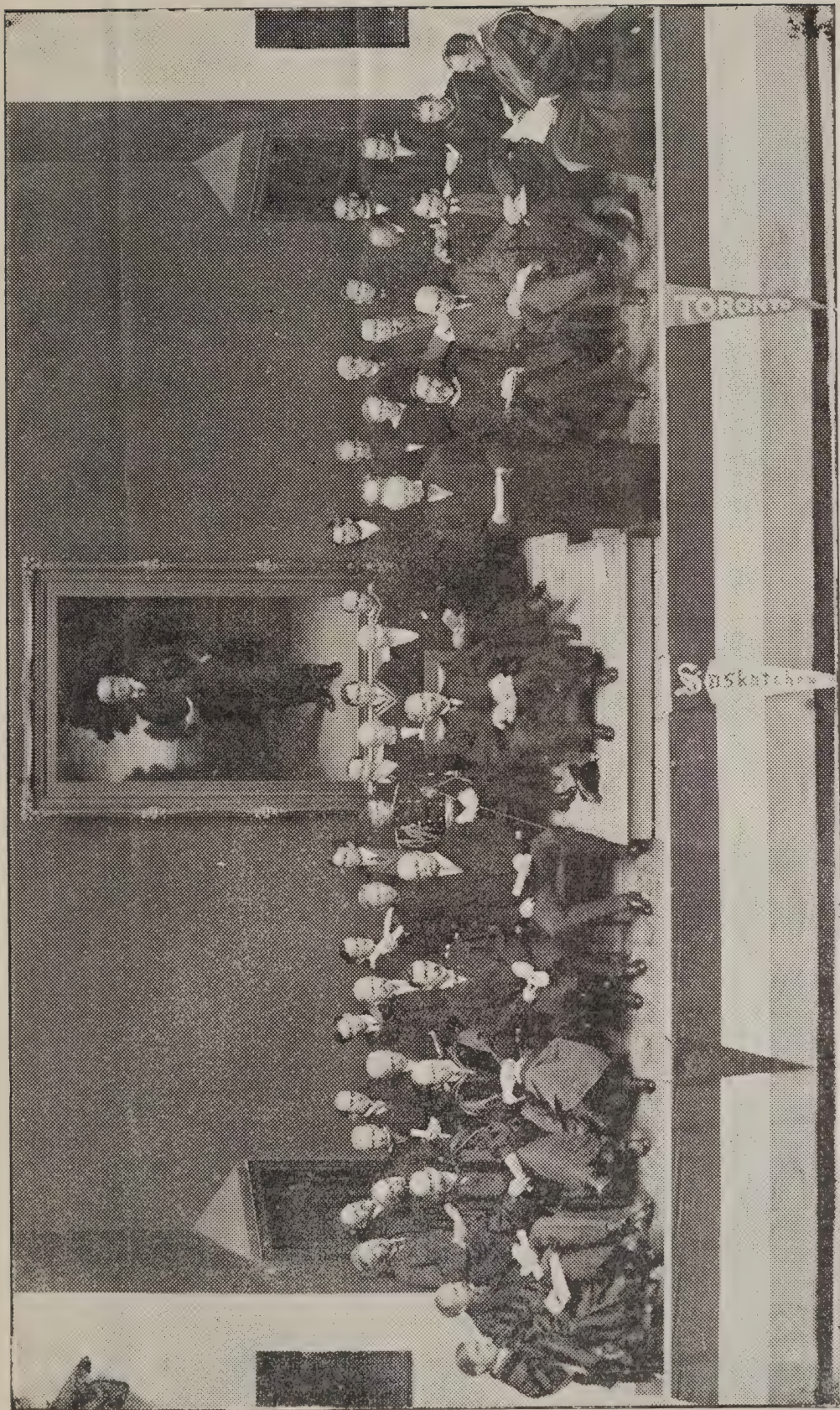
The establishing of this degree was a red letter day for accountants all over the Dominion. Several of the Universities in the United States saw fit to establish a degree some years ago, and degrees, in which, accounting stands out prominently, have been established in several universities

in England and New Zealand, but the degree in Saskatchewan is the first direct recognition of the accountancy profession in the Empire. The neighbouring Province of Alberta is following suit in that they have completed an arrangement between the university and the institute of Alberta closely resembling the arrangement in Saskatchewan, although the degree of B.Sc. is not yet settled upon.

The examinations of the institute are becoming very popular in the province. For examination purposes Saskatchewan has been divided into two centres, Saskatoon for the north and Regina for the south. At these centres there will be writing during the last week in April, a total of forty-four students, eleven in the final, thirty-two intermediates and one bookkeeper; the largest number writing since the passing of the Act.

The members of this institute have shown wisdom from the beginning in steering clear of any semblance to a close corporation. With this end in view all applications to write on the examinations are considered by the University Board of Examiners in accounting, not by the institute, and upon the passing of the examinations prescribed by such board, the name of the successful candidate is submitted to the institute for election. The institute has also made provision in its bylaws so that any chartered accountant coming to reside in Saskatchewan, who is a member in good standing with any other institute or association in the British Isles or in Canada, whose examinations are considered by the Saskatchewan University Board of Examiners to be equivalent to those of Saskatchewan, are eligible for membership in the institute. Other institutes in Canada for various reasons have not seen their way to adopt such a generous bylaw, but the fact that Saskatchewan has done so relieves the latter of any possible criticism on the ground of being a close corporation.

The rapid growth of the province with its attendant commercial undertakings and financial problems has created a demand for first class men familiar with the accounting end of their particular industry, and this demand will grow and will no doubt continue to be met in the years to come. In addition to these, however, it is recognised that there must be a body of men trained as auditors, who must be skilled accountants, as well as fearless, holding themselves exclusively at the disposal of the public, to whose certificates the public may be in a position to attach exceptional value. These services are multifarious. It is unquestioned that the steps taken since the passing of the Act have been beneficial to the business community both commercial and municipal, and every possibility of making itself of still greater service is being promptly seized by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan.



THE AUTHORITIES OF THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE TO GRANT A DEGREE IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

During the month of March the Local Government Board has had before it and authorised 122 applications for permission to raise loans by way of debentures. Included in this list are applications from the cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Swift Current. School districts again sent in the majority of the applications, and a large number of rural telephone companies also applied.

The following is a complete list of debenture issues authorised during the month:

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Norge S.D. No. 1001.....\$	1,400.00	Miora Lake S.D. No. 3116....	2,500.00
Garland S.D. No. 1009.....	1,300.00	Warwick S.D. No. 3080.....	2,200.00
Bishops Hill S.D. No. 3113...	1,600.00	Rock Hill S.D. No. 3131.....	1,800.00
Cardiff S.D. No. 3011.....	2,000.00	St. Pauls R.C.S. S.D. No. 20.	12,500.00
Cardigan S.D. No. 2599.....	300.00	Bouillon S.D. No. 3067.....	1,800.00
Moulin S.D. No. 3021.....	1,000.00	Verwood S.D. No. 3177.....	2,000.00
Avon S.D. No. 3091.....	2,000.00	Wiebe S.D. No. 3005.....	1,700.00
High Region S.D. No. 3112...	2,200.00	Russellville S.D. No. 3136...	2,400.00
Cardell S.D. No. 2915.....	1,500.00	Crane Lake S.D. No. 3203....	1,400.00
Summit Park S.D. No. 3055...	1,975.00	Freda S.D. No. 1142.....	1,600.00
Notekeu Creek S.D. No. 3156	800.00	Sth. St. Gregor S.D. No. 3163	1,500.00
Gratton R.C. Sep. S.D. No.13	45,000.00	Heg S.D. No. 3153.....	1,200.00
Minor Lake S.D. No. 1370...	2,500.00	Bady S.D. No. 2956.....	1,600.00
Radville S.D. No. 254.....	2,000.00	Ruthilda S.D. No. 3119.....	2,500.00
Hudson S.D. No. 3027.....	2,000.00	Seagram S.D. No. 227.....	1,500.00
Glasnevin S.D. No. 341.....	1,700.00	Briarlea S.D. No. 3103.....	1,900.00
Jamesville S.D. No. 2986.....	1,900.00	Garvagh S.D. No. 3115.....	1,800.00
Pony Butte Valley S.D. No.		Carr Hill S.D. No. 3187.....	1,200.00
2767.....	800.00	Krasne S.D. No. 3058.....	1,500.00
Vanguard S.D. No. 3126.....	10,000.00	Log Valley S.D. No. 3158....	1,200.00
Stratton S.D. No. 3108.....	2,000.00	Pathlow Heights S.D. No. 58.	1,500.00
Swift Current S.D. No. 167...	100,000.00	Leask Village S.D. No. 3134..	3,000.00
Chirnside S.D. No. 665.....	300.00	Bedford S.D. No. 3195.....	2,000.00

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Bethune S.W. Rural Telephone Co.....\$	6,000.00
Lanigan Rural Telephone Co.....	2,000.00
North Bienfait Rural Telephone Co.....	5,700.00
Progressive Rural Telephone Co.....	2,200.00
South Bethune Rural Telephone Co.....	4,800.00
Hillsdale Rural Telephone Co.....	5,200.00
Star Rural Telephone Co.....	7,800.00
Elbow Rural Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Ethelton Rural Telephone Co.....	5,500.00
Wilberforce-Lampman Rural Telephone Co.....	6,500.00
Thorson Rural Telephone Co.....	3,500.00
McGregor Rural Telephone Co.....	3,200.00
Kindread Rural Telephone Co.....	5,000.00
Ellsworth Rural Telephone Co.....	3,500.00
Sunnyside Rural Telephone Co.....	10,500.00
Bonnie View Rural Telephone Co.....	5,400.00
Grimes Rural Telephone Co.....	2,300.00
Roxborough Rural Telephone Co.....	3,600.00
Duval & Dunkeld Rural Telephone Co.....	5,000.00
South Radisson Rural Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Heron Rural Telephone Co.....	4,200.00
Prairie Rural Telephone Co.....	3,200.00
Erie Rural Telephone Co.....	1,800.00

VILLAGES.

Village of Hughton.....\$	800.00
Village of Leross.....	1,900.00

TOWNS.

Town of Wilkie.....	\$ 5 000.00	Town of Morse.....	\$ 2,000.00
Town of Wilkie.....	7,000.00	Town of Morse.....	500.00
Town of Wilkie.....	3,000.00	Town of Morse.....	500.00
Town of Morse.....	5,000.00	Town of Estevan.....	36,000.00
Town of Morse.....	1,000.00	Town of Estevan.....	58,000.00

CITIES.

City of Swift Current.....	\$15,000.00	City of Saskatoon.....	\$ 10,000.00
City of Swift Current.....	17,500.00	City of Saskatoon.....	85,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	7,374.55	City of Saskatoon.....	25,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	6,916.99	City of Saskatoon.....	950.38
City of Saskatoon.....	19,463.46	City of Saskatoon.....	27,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	25,000.00	City of Saskatoon.....	8,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	200,000.00	City of Saskatoon.....	12,500.00
City of Saskatoon.....	10,000.00	City of Regina.....	36,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	3,590.00	City of Regina.....	12,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	19,912.32	City of Moose Jaw.....	50,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	3,600.00	City of Moose Jaw.....	28,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	15,000.00	City of Moose Jaw.....	30,000.00
City of Saskatoon.....	10,000.00	City of Moose Jaw.....	25,000.00

CIVIL SERVICE HOCKEY TEAM.

The civil service hockey team succeeded in winning the championship of the Commercial League. On March 24 they defeated the champions of the Wholesale League. This team has the honour of being the first civil service team to win championship honours in any branch of athletics.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS.

Premier—HON. WALTER SCOTT.
 Clerk of the Council—J. W. McLEOD.
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—S. SPENCER PAGE.
 Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk—R. W. SHANNON, M.A.
 Librarian—JOHN HAWKES. Assistant—W. H. MUNRO.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister—HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL. Deputy Minister—A. F. MANTLE.
 Dairy Commissioner—W. A. WILSON. Bureau of Statistics—T. CROMIE. Bureau of Labour—T. M. MOLLOY. Live Stock Commissioner—J. C. SMITH, B.S.A. Recorder of Brands—W. F. WINDEATT. Weeds Commissioner—H. N. THOMPSON, B.S.A. Chief Game Guardian—F. BRADSHAW. Registrar of Agricultural Co-operative Associations—W. W. THOMSON, B.S.A. Bacteriologist and Provincial Analyst—G. A. CHARLTON, M.D., C.M. Editor Public Service Monthly—W. E. H. STOKES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General—HON. A. TURGEON, B.A., K.C. Deputy Attorney General—T. A. COLCLOUGH, B.A., K.C. Law Officer—E. T. BUCKE, B.A. Liquor License Branch—THOS. MUTRIE. Fire Commissioner—R. J. McLEAN, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister—HON. WALTER SCOTT. Deputy Minister—A. H. BALL, M.A., LL.D. Superintendent of Education—D. P. McCOLL, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Minister—HON. GEORGE LANGLEY. Deputy Minister—J. N. BAYNE.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Minister—HON. GEORGE LANGLEY. Commissioner of Public Health—M. M. SEYMOUR, M.D., C.M. Resident Sanitary Engineer—R. H. MURRAY, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. Chief Sanitary Inspector—THOS. WATSON, A.R.S.I. Inspector of Camps—J. SYMONDS.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Superintendent—S. SPENCER PAGE. Assistant—MISS MacLACHLAN.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Minister—HON. A. P. McNAB. Deputy Minister—ERNEST BROWN. Buildings Branch—B. RA. MOND PHILBRICK. Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers—R. N. BLACKBURN, Wh. Sch. Steam Boilers Branch—T. G. THOMSON.

BOARD OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS

Minister—HON. J. A. CALDER, B.A., LL.D. Chairman of the Board—F. J. ROBINSON, Grad. S.P. Sc. Superintendent of Highways—H. S. CARPENTER, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. Director of Surveys—M. B. WEEKES, D.L.S., S.L.S. Assistant Chief Engineer—A. P. LINTON, B.A.Sc. Chief Ferry Inspector—W. MILNE.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Minister—HON. J. A. CALDER, B.A., LL.D. Deputy Minister—D. C. McNAB.

DEPARTMENT OF TELEPHONES

Minister—HON. GEORGE BELL. Deputy Minister—D. C. McNAB. Chief Engineer—W. WARREN. Superintendent—J. F. SUTHERLAND. Superintendent of Rural Telephones—W. J. PATTERSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Treasurer—HON. GEORGE BELL. Deputy Provincial Treasurer—A. PERRING TAYLOR. Acting Provincial Auditor—G. L. HOPKINS.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Provincial Secretary—HON. A. TURGEON, B.A., K.C. Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—E. J. WRIGHT. Superintendent of Insurance—ARTHUR E. FISHER, B.A. Censor of Moving Pictures—W. McKAY OMAND, M.A.

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Chairman—A. J. McPHERSON, B.A.Sc., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. Commissioners—J. R. BUNN and S. P. GROSCH, B.A., LL.D.

Officials should be addressed by designation and not by name.

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A Periodical Bulletin on Matters of Public Interest in Saskatchewan

VOL. II

REGINA, MAY, 1914

No. 10



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NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made to the Civil Service staff:

L. J. Lovell, of Onion Lake district, has been appointed supervisor of the farm at the North Battleford Asylum. Mr. Lovell has been many years in the west, having served in the rebellion.

Arthur Spohn, of North Battleford, has been appointed inquiry agent of the asylum, for the purpose of compiling a complete history of the patients who were transferred from the Brandon Asylum, as well as those being taken in from time to time.

Gerhard Ens, of Rosthern, has been appointed inspector of public institutions, with particular jurisdiction over the maintenance of the institutions and the discipline of the staffs. Mr. Ens has resigned his seat in the Legislature as member for the constituency of Rosthern, of which he has been the representative since the inauguration of the province. He was Liberal whip and one of the leading members of the House.

J. Rutherford, of Regina, has been appointed sheriff at Moose Jaw, *vice* Mr. Fletcher, who is retiring. Mr. Rutherford has been acting as license inspector in the Department of the Attorney General.

M. Miller, of Moosomin, has been appointed license inspector to take Mr. Rutherford's place.

A valuable addition has been made to the staff of the Department of Agriculture by the appointment of Mr. P. F. Bredt, B.S.A., who, in addition to having had much practical experience of farming in the west, has just finished a brilliant college career. He is taking charge of the work under The Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Live Stock by the Department of Agriculture, and will leave for the east in a few days to secure animals for this year's distribution. Mr. Bredt, it will be remembered, was in the employ of the department on the same work last season.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Superintendent of Insurance has been making a joint inspection with Mr. A. E. Ham, superintendent of insurance for the province of Manitoba, of the books of the several insurance companies in the two provinces. Statements on prescribed forms are submitted to the Insurance branch, and these statements have to be verified by the superintendent. This inspection of the various companies' books, in order to find out conditions as they really exist, forms an important part of the work of the Insurance branch. One object of the inspection is to ascertain the amount of deposit necessary to be made for the adequate protection of the policy holders.

The system of issuing certificates of authority to insurance agents, commonly known as the licensing of agents, is at the present time being considered by the Ontario Legislature. In Manitoba a movement is on foot amongst the agents themselves to request the adoption of this system.

In this connection it may be mentioned that in a recent issue the *Toronto Saturday Night* speaks of The Saskatchewan Insurance Act as being the most advanced legislation on insurance in effect in Canada. At the time of writing some 1,200 agents have been licensed to do business in this province. It is estimated that there are about 2,500 agents in Saskatchewan, and at the end of another month it is expected that they will all be licensed, as the system has been well received in every direction.

At a luncheon at the Carlton Club in Winnipeg, Mr. Fisher, at the request of the Winnipeg Life Underwriters, recently delivered an address on the subject of the licensing of agents.

CENSORING OF MOVING PICTURES IN REGINA DISCONTINUED.

It has been decided to discontinue the censoring of moving picture films in Regina. By having a Saskatchewan representative on the board at Winnipeg, the objects of the Saskatchewan board will be equally well served, and the new arrangement will be fairer to the exchanges, who will find it much more convenient to submit their films to one board of censors instead of two as in the past. The moving picture apparatus in the basement of the Parliament buildings will be closed as soon as those films now on the road have ceased to arrive. Mr. S. Clarke has already left for Winnipeg to assume his new duties, and Mr. Nosworthy has been appointed inspector of Foster Homes for the Superintendent of Neglected Children. Mr. Omand will continue his work of supervising moving picture theatres.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

MAPPING IN SASKATCHEWAN.

From an early date in the history of the North-West Territories and of Manitoba, the business of map making has been almost entirely in the hands of either the Dominion or local governments. None of these governments made any attempt to keep, by copyrighting, this business in their own hands, but recognising the right of the public to correct information, both the Dominion government and those of the Western provinces adopted the policy of giving out maps free of charge in almost every case. So that as a natural result there are few publishers who issue maps for sale.

Maps are, of course, the product of the surveyor's records, and it therefore becomes necessary to explain briefly the systems which have been adopted since the prairies were first surveyed before setting out what has been accomplished by the province of Saskatchewan in this connection.

The chief point of difference between the method of laying out the country in townships and sections in the United States and in most of Western Canada is that in the former, road allowances are deducted from the sections, while in the latter the road allowances are made outside or surrounding them. Thus in Western Canada, the settler gets one hundred and sixty acres in his quarter section, but in the United States roads may be subsequently deducted. In certain parts of British Columbia there are no road allowances at all, and in districts laid out in this manner the government reserves the right to take up to five per cent.

of the land for roads. In Saskatchewan, however, the land is divided according to one of the three systems mentioned below.

In the first system of survey, which was used between the Manitoba boundary and the second meridian, there is a road allowance of ninety-nine feet on every side of each section. The deficiency or surplus resulting from the want of parallelism of the meridians is set out and allowed in the range of quarter sections adjoining the western boundary of the township.

The second system of survey is similar in all respects to the first, except in regard to the deficiency or surplus from the converging or diverging meridians, which is distributed equally amongst all the quarter sections involved. There is comparatively a very small portion of Saskatchewan surveyed under this system.

It will thus be seen that the bulk of this province is laid out under the third system. This provides for a road allowance of sixty-six feet wide along every section line running north and south, and along every alternate section line running east and west. The deficiency or surplus from converging or diverging meridians is distributed as in the second system.

As the Dominion surveys progressed, township maps were supplied to the North-West Territories' government. These maps were afterwards combined into what are known as sheet maps, covering large areas, and when the first map issued by the province of Saskatchewan was issued, it was from these sheet maps that the required information was gathered.

It was in September, 1906, that the work was begun systematically, and a copper plate was engraved early in 1907, showing all surveys up to that time. With this in hand, the province was in a position to have lithographs made to show any particular kind of information desired, and the first map issued showed the newly formed electoral districts.

In the following year a considerable sum of money was spent in producing and distributing maps, and in adding to the plate further information as it became available. In the year 1908, we find the first appointment of a cartographer in the Department of Public Works as a permanent official, and his work consists of keeping the map up to date by gathering information regarding railways, the opening and closing of post offices, the records of new surveys obtained from the office of the surveyor general at Ottawa, and preparing information for the different editions, such as maps of the rural municipalities, new electoral districts, and so on.

The work has been kept up in each succeeding year, and the demand for maps was supplied by the Department of Public Works in every case except when occasionally another department of the Saskatchewan civil service had a photographic reduction of the map made for a smaller map to accompany perhaps an annual report, or in order to illustrate the result of its particular line of activity.

The total amount of money spent in map making from the time of inauguration of the province up to April 1, 1914, is \$23,276.26.

The largest issue of any particular edition was made in the year 1911, when the rural municipal map was published. In this case the usual policy of issuing maps free was departed from, in order that some part at least of the very heavy cost of printing so large an edition might be

repaid. Map making, however, has never been regarded as a revenue producing proposition, but has been carried on by the government in order to ensure accuracy, and it is looked upon as a service due the people from their government.

Information for a new edition is now in the hands of the lithographers, from which there will be issued a general map of the province, one showing the rural municipalities and another the electoral districts. It is expected that this map will be ready for distribution about June 1.

SUBMERGED SPRINKLER SYSTEM FOR LAWNS.

The lawns of the Parliament buildings grounds, which will be seeded down this spring, are being fitted with the Wilgus submerged lawn sprinkler, and the cost of maintenance and upkeep will thereby be greatly reduced. The system consists of pipes laid at a depth of ten inches, with standpipes fitted with Wilgus sprinkler nozzles flush with the ground level, so as not to interfere with the mowing machines. The water supply will be derived from the pumping station now in the lake at the east side of the grounds, which will give a pressure of forty pounds. The nozzles are placed fifteen feet apart and each one will sprinkle an area of twenty feet. The whole lawn can thus be watered simultaneously, a heavy and regular expenditure for rubber hose is avoided, and also the cost of labour in moving sprinklers, while in addition an equal distribution of water is assured. The life of the galvanised piping is practically perpetual.

In Los Angeles the cost of maintenance of a lawn of 4.3 acres was reduced nearly eighty per cent. by the adoption of this system. It has proved most successful in many parks, ball grounds and exhibition grounds in New Zealand and in the United States. The installation at the Parliament buildings will for the present only supply the grass areas between the main drive and the buildings.

STEAM BOILERS BRANCH.

The Annual Conference of the Steam Boiler Inspectors was held at the Parliament buildings, Regina, on April 2, 1914. Numerous matters in connection with the work of the branch were discussed, particular attention being paid to the effect of the amendments in The Steam Boilers Act which were passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The increasing number of small and medium size stationary steam plants in the province has rendered a change in the grades of engineers' certificates desirable. This has been provided for by dividing the Third Class Engineer's Certificates into two classes, namely: Traction Engineer's Final Certificates and Third Class Stationary Engineers' Certificates. The form of Certificate will practically take the place of the old Third Class Engineers' Certificates. The possession of this grade of certificate authorises the holder to operate steam boilers up to 50 H.P. This grade of certificate is intended more especially for the operators of agricultural steam engines, and the form of certificate has been made suitable for this purpose. The size of the certificate has been reduced and it is enclosed in a neat leather case so that it can be carried conveniently in the pocket of the holder.

The Third Class Stationary Engineers' Certificate is practically a new grade of certificate and authorises the holder to operate steam engines up to 100 H.P. It is intended more especially for the operators of small

stationary steam plants and the examination papers are framed with that in view, dealing more especially with stationary engines, while the Traction Engineers' Certificate examination papers deal almost entirely with portable and traction engines. The inspection of heating boilers was fully discussed at the conference.

In view of the rapidly increasing number of large office blocks and public buildings, this phase of the work of the branch is becoming of greater importance and the experience of the last twelve months shows the necessity of giving careful attention to this branch of the work. Many people are under the impression that low pressure heating boilers are immune from accident. Experience, however, shows this to be a fallacy, and there have been a large number of cases where serious accidents have been caused by these boilers, principally due to the lack of proper attention or unskilful operation.

The work done last year was reviewed and some changes made in the inspectors' districts with a view to covering the whole of the province more effectively during the coming year. It may be noted that the fee for a provisional certificate of qualification has been raised to \$5.00. The fee for examination for a final certificate will in future be \$7.00, excepting in the case of First Class Engineers' Certificates, for which the fee will remain \$10.00 as formerly.

DEPARTMENT OF TELEPHONES.

RURAL TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT.

Interest in rural telephones has been very active during the last few months and the department is visited each day by numbers of people seeking information in regard to the organisation or incorporation of rural telephone companies.

To date nearly 250 companies, organised under the new Act, have applied to the department for incorporation. The total membership of these companies is 7,000 subscribers, and they represent a total mileage of over 6,000 miles. When it is taken into consideration that at the present time there are approximately 8,000 miles of rural telephone lines in operation in the province, serving slightly over 8,200 farm homes, and that this represents the work of five years, the tremendous increase in this work during the last year can be better appreciated.

With the general improvement of money market conditions and since the appointment of the Local Government Board, the debentures of rural telephone companies are finding a ready market. To date the interest asked on these bonds has been high, considering the value of the security they carry, but present indications are that better rates will gradually be obtained.

The approval of the debentures by the Local Government Board has materially enhanced their value with the investors, who now have satisfactory assurance that each issue has been issued in compliance with the law and that its legality has been established.

Practically all of the telephone contractors in the province are making preparations for a very busy season. Many of them have already commenced shipping in supplies and material for lines, the actual construction to commence immediately the frost is out of the ground. Altogether,

it is expected that the miles of line built this season will far exceed the records of any previous year since the present government first inaugurated their rural telephone policy.

BOARD OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

FERRIES.

The ferry season opened on April 6 at the Empress ferry on the Red Deer river, and on April 22 all ferries were placed in commission without hitch or accident of any kind.

As will be seen by the list given below, a heavy programme of construction and repair work was carried on during the past winter. Two crews worked steadily, one on the North and the other on the South Saskatchewan rivers. The standard plan for ferry scows has been improved in several important particulars, and the carrying capacity of the scows has been added to by adding four inches to the depth, so that heavy loads can be carried with greater safety.

Lashburn.—Scow redecked and tool house built.

Paynton.—Both scows redecked and repaired.

Bresaylor.—New 42 foot scow built and old scow repaired.

Delmas.—Both scows repaired.

Borden.—Scow repaired.

Petrofka.—Scow repaired.

Tiefengrund.—Both scows repaired.

Carlton.—Towers and scows repaired.

Cecil.—Scow repaired.

Fenton.—New scow built.

St. Louis.—Scow redecked.

St. Laurent.—New cable erected on new towers.

Outlook.—Both scows repaired and rock protection against ice placed above crib roadway.

Elbow.—Scow redecked and repaired.

Riverside.—New toolhouse built and scows repaired.

Log Valley.—Both scows repaired and tool house built.

Saskatchewan Landing.—A wooden approach has been constructed on the north side, 120 feet by 20 feet. This was badly needed and will result in greatly improved service. With the approach of 310 feet on the south side, the scow now lands on a plank roadway at all stages of the water. The scow was redecked and repaired and winding gear attachment put on.

Pennant.—Winding gear attachment put on and a rock obstruction removed from channel.

Cabri.—Scow repaired and temporary cable erected. This is a troublesome crossing and two scows are necessary. Temporary cables have to be erected frequently, owing to shifting sandbars in the river channels.

Montgomery's Landing.—A new scow 52 feet by 18 feet, of latest design, with the new winding gear to facilitate crossing in stormy weather, was built. A tool house was also built and a gravel and brush approach 300 feet long constructed on the south side.

A new ferry is now being installed due north of Lemsford, on the South Saskatchewan. A scow 52 feet by 18 feet is being put in, and the

crossing will be fitted with all the latest improvements. This ferry will give direct communication over a well graded road between Lemsford and Kindersley, and will give many farmers on the north side of the river a much shorter haul to their market. Lemsford is on the Swift Current to Bassano line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BORROWING POWERS OF RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

In a few communities some misunderstanding has existed relative to the powers of a rural municipality to borrow money on the credit of the rural school taxes payable to its office. This has been caused evidently from the fact that a few banks did not grasp the actual meaning of a letter sent by the attorney general to them, dealing with the relationship between towns and town school districts, a subject entirely distinct and separate from the relationship existing between a rural municipality and rural school districts within its boundaries. The Department of Municipal Affairs has taken pains to explain to the secretary treasurers of rural municipalities that the councils have full and ample powers without the shadow of a doubt to borrow money as outlined in the following section of The Rural Municipalities Act, which was passed and became law on December 19 last. The section reads: "In addition to the powers conferred by section 226 hereof the council of a municipality shall have power to borrow moneys on the credit of the taxes to be collected within the current year for any rural school district to an amount not exceeding 80 per centum of the total estimated taxes to be collected by the municipality for the school district within the year."

To further explain the matter the following letter from the deputy minister of municipal affairs to the manager of the Union Bank, Regina, is given:

To the Manager of the Union Bank, Regina:

Dear Sir,—I beg to refer to a letter written to you on February 9, 1914, by the Hon. A. Turgeon, Attorney General for Saskatchewan, in which he dealt with temporary loans from banks to the boards of city and town school districts. Some doubt existed as to the application of the law in this regard as a result of which Mr. Turgeon gave his undertaking that the necessary remedial legislation would be enacted at the next session.

I wish to point out that Mr. Turgeon's letter dealt only with the city and town school districts and had no reference whatever to rural school districts which are situated within rural municipalities. It is definitely and directly stated by law (and no question has been raised in connection therewith) that a rural municipality can borrow on the credit of the rural school taxes an amount up to 80 per cent. thereof. In this connection please refer to section 22 of the Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act of 1913, a copy of which is enclosed.

I write this letter as I find that at least one of your branches seems to misunderstand the meaning of Mr. Turgeon's statement. Would you be good enough to have the question made thoroughly clear to your branch offices in the province so that further difficulties in rural municipalities securing reasonable credit may be averted.

Your obedient servant,

J. N. BAYNE,
Deputy Minister.

ANNUAL RETURNS FROM URBAN AND RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

Each man who pays taxes to a municipal authority is entitled to know how his money is spent. It seems as strange as it is true that the average man does not give sufficient thought or care to the money which he yearly gives over to the municipal authorities for the purposes of the institution which they represent. Many a man, niggardly and careful to a fault in paying over a dollar for some necessity of life, will send his taxes to the collector and never ask whether or not they are going to be put to some useful purpose. In fact some men are actually careless in demanding from the municipal official an acknowledgment of the amounts paid. We repeat that the one who contributes to the upkeep of a municipal institution should know how his money is being spent, and with that end in view, The City Act, The Town Act, The Village Act and The Rural Municipality Act in the Province of Saskatchewan state very definitely that within the first three months of the year an annual statement must be issued by the municipal authorities and properly audited. Full publicity to such statements must be given, and in the case of villages and rural municipalities an actual copy must be sent to each elector. The form of the annual financial statement is prepared and prescribed by the Department of Municipal Affairs. Each taxpayer, therefore, should be sufficiently careful of his own interests to demand from the authorities this statement as required by law, and if he does not receive one he should immediately notify his secretary treasurer. In a few municipalities in Saskatchewan the annual statement was not issued on the first of May. The number fortunately was few, and the conditions the result of unusual circumstances, but it is not a good sign that the ratepayers, at least in the majority of cases, did not even ask what was the matter, and in one or two instances the councillors did not know that the officials employed by them were not attending to their duties. It is incumbent, therefore, on each municipal official as well as on each taxpayer, to see that proper annual financial statements are issued in good time, and that a careful review of the council's work is available.

MUNICIPAL CALENDAR.

- May 31*—On or before this date assessment rolls of cities and towns are completed, and notices to those holding property are to be issued within fifteen days after completing the roll. (Sections 282 and 285 of The City Act; sections 274 and 278 of The Town Act.)
- June 1*—Cities, towns and villages may collect poll tax at any time after this date. (Section 312 of The City Act; 304 of The Town Act and 220 of The Village Act.)
- June 1*—If a city, town or village decides not to impose the poll tax, a resolution to that effect must be passed previous to this day. (Section 312*a* of The City Act, 305 *a* of The Town Act and 222*a* of The Village Act.)
- June 30*—Rural municipalities will transfer on or before this day to the rural school districts respectively within their boundaries the second quarterly grant to be made in lieu of taxes collected. (Section 299*a* (new), Rural Municipality Act.)
- June 30*—Term return from school districts are due to the Department of Education. Certain government grants are based upon this.

June 30—Rural municipalities and villages shall have their respective assessments completed on or before this date. (Section 252 of The Rural Municipality Act, and 179 of The Village Act.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE FOR TEACHERS AND INSPECTORS.

A special short course in agriculture for teachers and inspectors has been arranged, to be conducted at Saskatoon during the first two weeks in July. The course comprises nature study, insect and plant life, school and home gardening, poultry and domestic animals, experimental plots, flowers, shrubs and trees suitable for prairie soil, articulation of nature study and gardening with home and regular school studies. Board and residence in the college will cost \$1.00 a day. Accommodation for about one hundred persons will be provided. No other fees will be charged. Persons residing in Saskatoon who wish to take the course are not required to take up residence in the college. It is expected that there will be a large number of applications for this course. Teachers should therefore make application without delay to the Deputy Minister of Education, Regina. Applications will be numbered in order of receipt.

NEW INSPECTOR.

Mr. A. L. Merrill, B.A., late principal of Kerrobert Public School, has been appointed an Inspector of Schools for the Province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Merrill was trained at Toronto University and is eminently fitted for the work of an inspector, having had twelve years experience in the teaching profession, during four of which he was occupied in training teachers for model school certificates.

SCHOOL BOARD CALENDAR, 1914.

- May 1*—Last day for receiving applications for the Grade VIII examination.
- May 8*—Arbor Day, school holiday. (S.A., sec. 134.)
- May 24*—Victoria Day, school holiday. (S.A., sec. 134.)
- June 3*—King's Birthday, school holiday. (S.A., sec. 134.)
- June 22*—High School examinations begin.
- June 25*—Grade VIII examinations begin.
- June 30*—High School examinations close.
- June 30*—Grade VIII examinations close.
- June 30*—All schools close for summer vacation.
- June 30*—Second quarterly instalment of amount of estimated expenditure payable to rural school districts from rural municipalities. (Amendment to R.M.A., 1913.)

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In order to interest the pupils of our elementary schools in natural phenomena, the Department of Education has issued to all schools forms on which are to be recorded the dates of leafing, flowering and fruiting of plants and trees, the movements of migratory birds, the dates of seed time and harvest, and meteorological phenomena. One copy is to be sent

to the Normal School at either Regina or Saskatoon, and the other will be kept at the school for reference in comparing the different seasons. The observations will be taken by the children on their way to and from school, and it is certain that very little will escape their notice.

The result will be the acquisition of a fund of much valuable information for the locality and the province, the encouragement amongst the pupils of the habit of quick and accurate observation and the love of country life.

THIRD CLASS NORMAL CERTIFICATES.

The following persons, having completed the course of training at the Third Class Sessions of the Normal School, and having passed the final examination, have been granted teachers' certificates.

Regina

Anderson, Mary Ida; Andrews, Margery Edna; Bounds, Alfred Edwin; Burris, Mae Nugent; Scott-Calder, Donald Geo.; Calnek, John Maurice; Carey, Geo. Edward; Chamberlain, Bessie McV.; Chisholm, Katherine; Colbo, Leslie William; Craig, Hattie Marguerite; Crane, Herbert William; Cromie, Flossie Olive; Crosbie, Annie Margaret; David, James J.; Davis, Harvey Ruben; Dawson, Edythe Jean; Doan, Pauline Marie Wilson; Downing, Sarah Florence Christena; Dunn, Charles Morton; Ferguson, Lorne; Ferns, Herman; Franklin Benjamin Wm.; Galbraith, Grace Elizabeth; Gerrand, Alice Margaret; Giles, Margaret; Glover Honer Elizabeth; Goff, Flora Myrtle; Grusz, Fred; Hall, Austin Davis; Hammond, Elsie May; Hanby, Sarah Ann; Harvey, Chas. Sidney; Harvey, Job Wilmot; Hawkins, Wm. R.; Hewitt, Rhoda Kidman; Hale, Huldah; Hill, Amzetta; Huffman, Florence E.; Jackman, Gladys Carrie; Jasper, Mary Magdalene; Kernahan, Caroline; Kernahan, Harold Winslow; Kerruish, Elizabeth; Kramer, Sylvester; Lehman, Menno M.; McCann, John James; McDiarmid, Albert Angus; MacDonnell, Victor; Macdougall, Iva May; MacDougall, Margaret Jean; McInnis, John Duncan; McIntosh, John Logan; McKay, Donald; McKenzie, Lottie Ellen; McIntyre, Barbara; McLean, Chas. Spurgeon; McLeod, Margaret Ellen; McNee, Grace; Matthews, Edith Lulu; Mildenerger, John Joseph; Mitchell, Marie Willson; O'Connor, Sadie J.; Olmstead, Duncan McDonald; Partridge, Lydia Jane; Partridge, Alice Amanda; Pitcher, Herbert Randolph; Pohlman, Anna Maria; Rae, Melville T.; Robins, Douglas Cookworthy; Ross, Jennie Elizabeth; Sinnett, Margaret Ellen; Sharp, Wilfred Victor; Steadman, Lena Minerva; Stephen, Etta; Stevenson, Ruth Eleanor; Stewart, David Alex.; Stewart, Margaret Edna; Stewart, Jean Margaret; Sunstrom, Emma Caroline; Swerdfeger, Miles; Tremble, Olive Mary; Tuplin, John Albert; Vanderpant, Charles; Veales, Howard James; Vincent, Gordon Gilmour; Gable, Virden; Wall, Abraham C.; Weaver, Annie Laurie; Wilkin, Wylie Ivan; Wilson, Margaret; Collins, Annie K.

Saskatoon.

Abrahams, Ella; Almond, Marion Elizabeth; Atkinson, Bessie; Bacon, George Russell; Bailey, Eva Kathleen; Beaumont, Florence May; Bell, Kathleen Patricia; Bryce, William; Butler, Edna Genevieve; Butler, Ruth Eileen; Carroll, Gerald Kenny; Carroll, Walter St. John; Chappell, Amy Mildred; Christie, Jessie Peral; Cline, Grace Marion; Clink, Kate Gretchen; Cochrane, Georgina T. F.; Collins, John Joseph; Eakin, Hugh Alex.; Evans, Russell Wadleigh; Fidgett, Lilian May; Fraser, Jean; Furtney, Morton; Geary, Mabel S.; Gerhardt, Ruby; Gilpin, Chas. Ridgeway; Gould, Muriel R.; Grandy, Anna S.; Gray, Marion Esther; Griffiths, William; Guthrie, Christine; Halldorson, Kristolena; Houde, Marie Alvine Beatrice; Johannson, Cudrun Asdis; Kehr, Irvin John; Kennedy, Myrtle; Kibbe, Grace Cornelia; Klein, Elvera Louise; Lawley, Elsie Kathleen; Leslie, Susan Elva; Lick, Cecil H.; Lloyd, Alice Helen; Longton, Edwin Nield; McDonald, Eileen Lorraine; MacDonald, Willena Mabel; Manley, Blanche; Manson, Katherine Margaret; Marchant, Catherine; McDonald, Winnifred; Moorman, Josephine; Murray, C. C.; Murray, Mary Isabell; Murray, Maude; Murray, Stanley; Murray, Wm. Barr; Ovens, Julia Mae; Parson, Bertha Ethel; Parson, Lester Raymond; Pember, Marie Josephine; Price, Margaret Minnetta; Proctor, Ethel; Randall, Emma; Ross, Frederick Thomas; Rutherford, Julia Johnson; Sanford, Margaret Louise; Saunders, Luella Mae; Simmonds, Lawrence Myles; Sister Marie St. Theophile (Anna Bouthillier); Sister Kathleen de Sion (Mayme Slattery); Sister Marie Norah de Sion (Marion Keenan); Sister St. Rose (Rose Anna Billy); Smith, Kathleen Jeanette; Stewart, Jessie G.; Stearns, Edna Mary; Thiessen, David T.; Thomasson, Thordis; Thompson, Elsie Barbara; Thompson, Ida Johnston; Thorsteinson, Annie; Townley-Smith, Nellie; Travis, Cora; Turner, Mary; Walsh, Margaret; Wiens, Isaac; Wiens, Sadie; Winfield, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth; Wright, Chas. Alfred; Young, Horace Alex.

Prince Albert

Alexander, Margaret Irene H.; Andrew, Lillian Boswell; Atkin, May Evelyn; Ballantine, Kate; Bremner Breeden, Mary Alma; Brougham, Muriel Elizabeth; Carr, Ruth Mary; Cawthorpe, Rita, O.; Clubb, Alfred James; Cook, Mrs. Camilla S.; Dewdney Kathleen Sarah; Dowling, Mina Bella; Galvin, Ida May; Graves, Birdie Edith; Hardy, Naomi Elizabeth; Harrower, Nellie; Headrick, Sarah Blanche; Hull, Roy Wilmot; Jeffs, Florence Adelaide; Jordan, May Bertha; Keffer, Franklin Mager; MacDonald, Mary Louise; Milburn, Thelma; Pushie, Ida Gertrude; Schiltroth, Mabel; Toner, Bessie Constance; Winters, Beatrice Margaret; Wittich, Milton Arthur.

Moosomin

Abel, Wilena; Beswetherick, Mary Olla; Bateman, Hilda Maude; Burke, William Lionel; Castleden, Geoffrey Percy; Clarke, Effie Marguerite; Connor, Bertha Florence; Day, Harry Roy; Easton Helen, Rebecca; Flaws, Myrtle Mary; Greenwood, Harold G.; Jamieson, Gladys B.; Lynd, Sarah May; Merrin, Cora Francis; Miller, Montague Arthur; Murphy, Marguerite Jessie; McAdoo, Mary Maud; McAdoo, Wm. James; McLean, Annie Norma; McLean, Gertrude Elizabeth; Preston, Janie; Raney, Evelyn Margaret; Rask, Annie Elena; Reed, Winifred; Robertson, Peter McDonald; Rutherford, Annie Elizabeth; Tetlock, David; Smith, Cornelia Carver; Switzer, Clement Robt.; Guild, Jean.

Moose Jaw.

Campbell, Edward Wm.; Cotton, Mrs. Charlotte M.; Ferguson, Colin Campbell; Flood, Clement Thos.; Futton, Jean Hamilton; Graham, Elizabeth; Gunn, Wallace Ray; Hanley Ruth Holmes; Harding, Alexander Claude; Hunt, Esther; Hunt, Eula Eutoka; Jares, Mrs. Maud D.; Johnston, Robert Kells; Madge, Marjorie J. H.; Mines, Martha Myrtle; Moffatt, Myrtle; McInnis, Wm. Hector; Palmeter, Nora Alberta; Shields, Burnit Albert; Sisson, Karl Logan W.; Tennant, Ena Bell; Thompson, Margaret A. B.; Todd, Eldred Walton; Wier, Jessie Cameron; Yates, Aubrey, Kent.

Yorkton

Austin, Oda Ethel; Brown, Helen, Frances; Bradbrooke, Frances Delaforce; Bird, Mary Ann; Borrill, Charlotte May; Bjarnason, Olaf (Miss); Bush, Mary Eleanor; Chartrand, Zita; Clement, Marguerite Pearl; Clark, Ernest Stanford; Cumming, Geo. Stanley; Clark, Frank Hume; Eyolfson, Evaline Matilda; Gleason, John James; Gray, Marguerita; Kibzey, Ambrose Thos.; Kushneryk, Una; Leonard, Henry Lawrence; Matheson, Jno. Renwick; MacLeod, Ethel Mary; Niemczyk, Louis; Olson, Hilda Claudine; Olson, Cora Olivia; Peters, Paul Herman; Perry, Wm. Joseph Geoffrey; Robertson, David Alex.; Reed, Herbert Lawrence; Richardson, Lawrence Lester; Sovchuk, Sam; Sveinson, Sophia; Smith, Wm. Elroy; Tripp, Wilfred Arthur; Terry, Janet; Willway, Annetta Sybil; Wren, Florence McKay; Pearpont, Margaret Blythe.

Weyburn

Boquist, Linda Angelina Theresa; Campbell, Mary Jane; Davies, Chas. Geo.; Donnelly, Annie Lucy; Fraser, Aldeen M.; Haver, Malcolm James; Hayes, Eliza Maud; Jackson, Edith May; Marchand, Exina; Marshall, Margaret; McDermott, Edmund; McGowan, Winnie Hazel; McNeil, Charlotte Esther; Park, Olive Josephine; Ross, Fred Herbert; Simpson, Pearl; Sproule, Florence Almeda; Wedin, Helen Marie; Wingham, Clifford Lawton.

Estevan

Addie, Mavis; Archibald, Nellie Frances; Boddy, Alma Muriel; Boyd Margaret Ethel; Bride, Gertrude Elizabeth; Bullied, Elsie Gertrude; Creighton, Vera Youmans; Cronk, Hazel Geraldine; Currie, Grace Evelyn; Dawson, Ethel Lavina; Erskine, Dorothy Margaret; Ferguson, James Andrew; Garratt, Mary Elizabeth; Hanson, Annie Beatrice; Henderson, Rosa May; McGregor, Alice Caroline; Maudsley, Mary Dorothy; Murray, Mary Mavor; Murray, Nellie Stewart; O'Leary, Ellen Veronica; Shepard, Mrs. Helen Amelia; Sinclair, Helen Isabelle; Truscott, Gertrude Estelle Fern; Willis, Percy Miller; Yeates, Jessie Beatrix; Zerbach, Edna Esther; Olmstead, Esther Mary.

Swift Current

Anderson, Cora; Anderson, Newell Monroe; Austrung, Julian; Boyd, Lila Isabelle; Coyne, Hannah Nora; Edgar, Mary Whalen; Edgar, Ross Landon; Gordon, Bertha Gaynelle; Grenny, Anna M.; Holmberg, Olga Maria; Kelven, Victor Ernest; Lawson, Lola Louise; Lundene, Mathilde; Marshall, Elizabeth; Meston, Frances Ella; Mick, Mervin Harold; McEown, Carlyle; MacLanders, Mary Catharine; Olson, Evelyn Laura; Olson, Otto Thomas; Phalen, Nora Elizabeth; Prentice, Beatrice Helen; Purcell, Ellen Mary; Ranks, Pearl Lila; Stewart, Laura; Simons, Clarence Meral; Thurston, Fern Louise.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS.

Certificates as follows were issued during March and April, 1914, by the Commissioner of Public Health, approving of the plans, etc., of the works described:

Municipality	Nature of Work	Estimated cost
Canora.....	Proposed construction of a system of water works.....	\$ 236,000.00
Canora.....	Proposed establishment of a system of sewage disposal.....	45,000.00
Canora.....	Proposed establishment of a system of sanitary sewerage.....	60,000.00
	Total.....	\$341,000.00
Regina.....	Proposed extension of the system of storm sewers.....	\$ 170,158.00
Regina.....	Proposed extension of sewage disposal and house connections.....	82,000.00
Regina.....	Proposed extension of sanitary sewerage.....	138,995.00
Regina.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks...	481,127.88
	Total.....	\$ 872,180.88
Estevan.....	Proposed extension of system of sanitary sewerage.....	\$ 58,000.00
Estevan.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks...	36,000.00
	Total.....	\$ 94,000.00
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of water pumping plant....	\$ 10,000.00
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of storm sewerage	19,463.46
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks...	6,916.99
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of sanitary sewerage.....	7,374.55
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks (excess expenditure).....	8,000.00
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks (excess expenditure).....	27,000.00
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of sanitary sewerage (excess expenditure).....	12,500.00
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks...	578.91
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks...	371.47
Saskatoon.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks...	25,000.00
	Total.....	\$ 117,205.38
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of watermains...	\$ 73,238.22
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of sanitary sewerage.....	106,761.78
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of storm sewerage	115,000.00
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of sewage disposal.....	30,000.00
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of Sandy Creek System of waterworks (excess expenditure).....	25,000.00
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of sanitary sewerage (Wellesley Park).....	17,019.00
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks (Wellesley Park).....	12,985.00

Municipality	Nature of Work	Estimated cost
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of waterworks (excess expenditure).....	41,650.00
Moose Jaw.....	Proposed extension of system of sanitary sewerage (excess expenditure).....	43,350.00
	Total.....	\$ 465,004.00
Weyburn.....	Proposed extension of Sewage Disposal works.....	14,325.00
	Total.....	\$ 14,325.00
Estimated total cost of work authorised.....		\$1,903,715.26

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children for the year 1913 has now been issued, and will be sent on application to any address. It is hoped that the report will be widely distributed, as it is felt that the more the public know of the operation of The Children's Protection Act the more will they appreciate the services being rendered to the community.

Although in the March number of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY a few of the important matters dealt with in the report were outlined and a summary of the year's work given, the report should nevertheless be read by everyone interested in social improvement and in the rescue, protection and care of our citizens of the future. The reader will not fail to be impressed by the many sided character of the work, as each aspect of it opens up a vista of fields of further activity. This makes the report exceptionally interesting.

In the year 1913 the number of cases dealt with amount to more than one-third of the total since the passage of the Act. This rapid increase in the work has rendered necessary the appointment of another inspector, and Mr. Nosworthy, until recently one of the Board of Moving Picture Censors, has commenced his duties.

It is pleasing to note that, as a result of the publicity given to those matters in THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY, during the last two months applications were made to the Superintendent on behalf of several deaf and dumb and blind children. These cases are particularly hard to discover, as there is nothing scandalous about them, and the police and the authorities seldom hear of them. Parents of little ones afflicted in this manner may rest assured that they have only to report to the Superintendent, and his best efforts will be directed to the amelioration of the lot of such unfortunate children.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BETTER FARMING SPECIAL.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway, co-operating with the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, have

arranged that during the latter part of June and the month of July a "Better Farming Special" shall be run over the Canadian Pacific Railway lines in the more newly settled portions of the province.

A special train of ten or more cars is to be fitted up for the purpose. These will include several lecture cars, a car of live stock for demonstration purposes, a car of models of up to date farm buildings and a car fitted up for giving lectures and demonstrations in the handling of gas engines and other farm machines, the use of concrete for building purposes and kindred topics. A staff of competent lecturers and demonstrators will be in attendance to give instruction regarding all matters pertaining to the selection, care and management of live stock; the growing of grain, fodder and other field and garden crops. Special attention will be given to horticultural topics, particularly to the planting of wind breaks and the growing of bush and other garden fruits. It is also expected that one car will be devoted to lectures and demonstration work of special interest to farm women.

It is expected that this train will start about June 15 and the proposed itinerary calls for a continuous run of five weeks, a morning, afternoon and evening meeting being held each day. Full details regarding the itinerary will be published in the subsequent issue.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS BRANCH.

The Department of Agriculture is taking steps to encourage the sheep breeders of the province, and the methods being adopted are outlined in the circular given below, which has been sent by Mr. W. W. Thomson, director of co-operative organisation, to over 600 sheep owners. There are several reasons for the policy adopted: firstly, to show that by co-operation the small owners of sheep upon a grain farm can be placed upon an equality with the larger owners; secondly, to enable them to produce the highest quality and to obtain the highest prices; thirdly, that through the profits to be obtained from wool production the grain growing farmers of the province may be induced to go more extensively into sheep raising, thereby helping to solve the weed problem.

"In the past wool production in Saskatchewan has not brought in as large returns as it should have done. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has carried on an investigation to ascertain why this is the case, and this investigation has revealed two primary causes: First, lack of care in preparing wool for market, and second, sale in small quantities resulting in large losses through freight charges on shipments of less than carload lots and extra profits for small local buyers and dealers. To cope with the former Mr. J. C. Smith, live stock commissioner, has prepared a bulletin outlining the proper method of preparing wool for market, and to overcome the latter the department is prepared to act without any charge, as a central marketing agent for wool producers who will prepare their wool for market in accordance with the directions given in that bulletin.

"The following are the conditions upon which wool will be marketed for producers:

"The wool must be prepared in accordance with the directions given in the bulletin, a copy of which will be sent on request. Paper twine for tying fleeces and suitable sacks for shipping will be furnished at cost by the department (costing approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per fleece).

"Each producer must forward his consignment to the department at Regina during the month of June. Upon its arrival in Regina the wool will be stored in a warehouse, graded, and sold to the best possible advantage. A liberal advance will be made as soon as possible after receipt of the wool, and a final settlement will be made when all of the wool has been sold.

"Owing to the fact that wool must be sold on sample, we have been unable to get definite quotations, and no definite price can be guaranteed. The department will sell the wool, deduct the cost of twine, sacks and other necessary expenses, also the local freight to Regina, if this is not paid by the shipper, and forward the balance to the producer.

"Persons having sufficient wool to make up a carload, and also those who with others can combine to make up a carload (10,000 pounds), are requested to communicate with the department, and if possible arrangements will be made to have their wool graded at their shipping point. Forms will be sent to all those who desire to take advantage of this opportunity to co-operate with other wool producers in marketing their product. These forms should be sent in as soon as possible so that shipping instructions, paper twine and sacks may be forwarded."

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Co-operative organisation has progressed very rapidly during the last month, and at the time of writing thirty-two associations have been registered, of which thirty have general powers and two are limited to the marketing of live stock and farm products. Reports have been received from two of the recently organised live stock shipping associations, who have now received returns from their first shipment. The results appear to have been most satisfactory in both cases.

Following a circular letter to the homemakers' clubs, a number of egg marketing associations have been organised, which will shortly be doing business.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

At the recent meeting of the Regina Winter Fair Board it was decided that, provided satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Saskatchewan Poultry Association, a poultry section should be added to the fair. It was also decided to include a section for dairy cattle, the ring classes to be: (1) cows, 36 months and over; (2) cows under 36 months. A milking test will also be held, in which cows under 36 months and cows 36 months and over will compete in two separate classes, the test to start on the afternoon of the first Monday of the fair, and to conclude on the Wednesday afternoon, actual age of cows at the time of the fair to count in both cases. It was settled that the 1915 winter fair should be held in the third week of March.

At a meeting of the Live Stock Executive held recently in Regina, the question of abattoir and cold storage facilities in the province was taken up, and correspondence of the subject was read from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Cold Storage and Abattoir Company. After due consideration the following resolution was passed, and the secretary was instructed to present to the minister of agriculture:

"That whereas the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association at its annual convention held in Regina in March, 1914, passed an unanimous resolution endorsing the idea of government assisted district co-operative abattoirs to provide a local market for live stock; and

"Whereas a similar large representative gathering of farmers and retail merchants subsequently held at Saskatoon endorsed the idea of a government assisted provincial wide co-operative live stock marketing company, organised along the lines of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; and

"Whereas other suggestions of a similar nature have been made by the Minister of Agriculture and by the Dairymen's Association, all pointing to the great need of some action being taken to provide publicly controlled live stock marketing, packing and cold storage facilities for Saskatchewan, and of the provincial government rendering substantial financial assistance to such an enterprise;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Provincial Live Stock Executive made up of the officers of the Live Stock Associations of Saskatchewan, realising the importance of this question, present these various suggestions to the government and emphasise the need of some early and sufficient action being taken, and to this end the Executive begs to suggest that the government enquire into the best ways and means of providing marketing facilities within the province for the live stock of the province."

The same meeting passed the following resolutions which are of more than ordinary importance to the live stock industry.

The provincial government having been requested to take steps to prevent the importation of cattle affected with tuberculosis, it was resolved:

"That the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association get in touch with the Cattle Breeders' Associations of the other western provinces with a view to taking this matter up with the Dominion government, and that a resolution to that effect be presented at the next meeting of the Western Live Stock Association at Calgary, April 17, 1914."

Regarding Clydesdale registration it was resolved:

"That the Saskatchewan Live Stock Executive memorialise the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, requesting them to discontinue the registration of four cross females, and to register only those animals of either sex the sires and dams of which (1) are recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, in compliance with the present Canadian regulations, or (2) are recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada."

Regarding quarantine it was resolved:

"That the provincial government take steps to insure that all animals or every herd suffering from contagious or infectious diseases not covered by the Dominion Health of Animals Act be quarantined."

Regarding entire animals running at large, it was resolved:

"That the Provincial Live Stock Executive recommend that the provincial government take steps to prevent the running at large of all entire animals of serviceable age within the boundaries of all organised municipalities in the province."

AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES.

The following is the full list of agricultural secretaries appointed to date

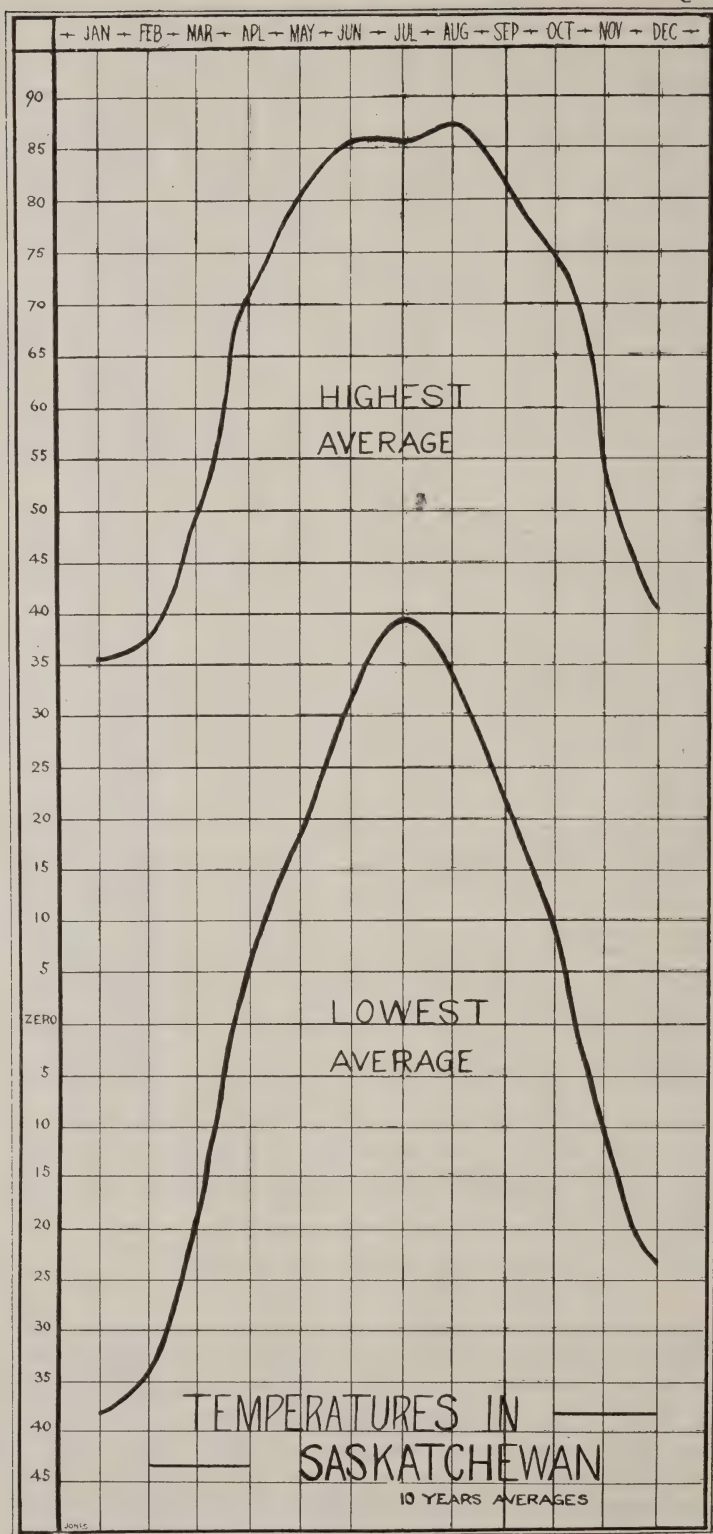
Mun.	Name	Address
19	Geo. Gilbertson.....	Karluk.
37	F. J. Woodard.....	Colgate.
40	R. J. Starrett.....	Bengough.
45	W. A. McManus.....	Hilly.
46	Wm. Burnall.....	Wallard.
61	J. G. Lewthwaite.....	Redvers.
63	John A. Hall.....	Kisbey.
67	M. E. Alliss.....	Weyburn.
70	Warren L. Glegg.....	Dahinda.
75	W. E. Wilkins.....	Kincaid.
76	Edwin Shaddock.....	Quimper.
98	A. W. Livingston.....	Yellow Grass.
99	E. O. Thompson.....	Milestone.
101	S. Walker.....	Grace.

Mun.	Name	Address
109	Chas. Bland.....	Gull Lake.
125	Alfred Beckett.....	Baring.
131	Jas. W. Woodrow.....	Tilney.
136	Sidney Boot.....	Waldeck.
137	J. L. Brown.....	Swift Current.
138	W. A. Moat.....	Webb.
142	Paul Goetz.....	Forres.
152	G. E. Ballard.....	Spy Hill.
164	Harry Foster.....	Chaplin.
167	M. Bandhagen.....	Leinan.
168	H. S. Smith.....	Pennant.
169	E. A. Robertson.....	Bestville.
221	Tom. Domaille.....	Holdfast.
222	W. R. McConnell.....	Craik.
230	C. H. Graville.....	Portreeve.
252	Adolph Davis.....	Stalwart.
254	David Kennedy.....	Strongfield.
255	J. M. Brice.....	Manna.
257	J. McIvor.....	Elrose.
262	E. J. Little.....	Mantario.
277	S. A. Brown.....	Wynot.
279	V. T. N. Pellett.....	Semans.
280	F. T. McDougall.....	Nokomis.
282	W. A. Young.....	Davidson.
283	C. H. Spelling.....	Hanley.
284	W. E. Sullivan.....	Broderick.
285	W. A. Kennedy.....	Conquest.
289	Chas. B. Smith.....	Brook.
290	Jos. Leggett.....	Kindersley.
313	J. M. Pratt.....	Allan.
314	William Brown.....	Dundurn.
338	E. F. Gardiner.....	Quill Lake.
342	N. Nelson.....	Colonsay.
343	O. S. Elliott.....	Bradwell.
345	John Nunn.....	Vanseoy.
350	Alex. Duff.....	Kerrobort.
366	H. J. Clark.....	Nut Mountain.
369	C. L. Mayer.....	Muenster.
372	W. A. Pain.....	Howell.
431	Allen F. Grimes.....	St. Louis.
459	P. W. Cessna.....	Brockington.
460	J. R. Taylor.....	Birch Hills.
467	W. B. Neal Bubbe.....	North Battleford.
468	Wm. Shafer.....	Meota.
469	Harry D. Head.....	Langmeade.
493	H. S. Paul.....	Shellbrook.
502	J. M. Heselton.....	Lloydminster.

The average amount of remuneration being paid by these rural municipalities is approximately \$700. The periods of engagement range from five to twelve months.

SEEDING CONDITIONS AND PROGRESS.

On May 1, 70 per cent of the wheat crop was in the ground, and with continued favourable weather wheat seeding will be completed before this number is in the hands of our readers. Wheat seeding was completed by May 9 in 1913. Last year the slow disappearance of a heavy coating of snow delayed operations. This year the snow disappeared quickly, but since the opening of spring cold weather has generally prevailed, retarding germination. The condition of the seed bed and the soil generally is excellent, being amply supplied with moisture. Showers of rain have



been general, and with warm weather the wheat crop should make satisfactory progress. Spring cultivation and seeding is in advance of last year by a few days, although there is still much spring ploughing to be done. No other grains were seeded up to the end of April, except a little oats in the Central and East Central districts. Owing to the fact that more interest is being taken in mixed farming, there will be a substantial increase in the acreage sown to oats and barley this season. Prospects for an early completion of seeding are good, though much depends on weather conditions.

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SALES.

At the last session of the Legislature the select committee on agriculture made an inquiry into the conditions under which the sales of farm implements and machinery is being carried on in this province, and took a good deal of evidence from farmers, implement companies and others. The whole question was so large, and the number of conflicting interests so great, that there was not sufficient time for the committee to reach any conclusions upon which legislation might be based. A recommendation was therefore made that the government should institute a thorough investigation into the methods of sale of farm implements and machinery, so that at the next session remedial legislation might, if necessary, be enacted.

Carrying out this recommendation the government has appointed a Royal Commission, consisting of Mr. Justice Newlands and Mr. Justice Lamont, both judges of the supreme court; Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, attorney general; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, and Mr. J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This commission will hold sessions and take evidence at a number of places in the province, and a schedule of the dates and places will shortly be published.

The specific object of the commission is to inquire into conditions surrounding sale of implements and other chattels to farmers, the nature and extent of security required, terms and warranty given, and methods employed in collecting; all with a view to considering possible legislation that would secure to purchasers:

- (a) Freedom from undue pressure to buy;
- (b) Protection from the giving of excessively large credit and the taking of exorbitant security;
- (c) A uniform and equitable contract, and an implied warranty of the chattel.

DAIRY COW MANAGEMENT.

The following circular has been issued by Mr. W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner, to all patrons of the government operated creameries, pointing out the best manner of feeding dairy cattle:

"Whether your dairy cows will produce a profit this year or not will depend largely upon the care and feed they will receive. It is not sufficient to have your cows produce milk when they are out on fresh green grass and begin to dry up as soon as the pastures begin to become somewhat bare or dry.

"In order to have your cows produce during late summer and winter it will be necessary to begin now to provide feed which will stimulate milk production. Provision should be made first to supplement the pastures when they begin to dry up so as to carry over your cows into winter quarters with a large production. If you allow a decrease to occur it will be almost impossible to again secure an increase.

"A crop which has proved valuable both as a soiling and hay crop is a mixture of oats and peas. It produces a large yield per acre, and the peas being legumes supply the nitrogenous portions of the food which is so often lacking in the food of dairy cows and must be supplied to secure best results. If peas cannot be secured sow oats alone and use for feeding green, and cut green for hay.

"One bushel of peas and two of oats is recommended for general purposes. On heavy soils and particularly on fallowed land this may prove to be too many peas, and cause the crop to lodge. On such land the proportion of peas should be lessened, while on lighter, drier soils the proportion of peas may be slightly increased. Peas require, on the average, about three days longer to mature than oats. An early variety of peas and a late variety of oats therefore go well together. Arthur or Solo peas and Banner or Abundance oats are considered suitable varieties for mixing. Sow at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres for each ten cows for soiling purposes. Another acre per cow should give you a supply for winter purposes when cut green and cured for hay. The first sowing should be made at once, another two weeks later. Land near the farm buildings should usually be selected to save time when the crop has to be cut for feeding. As soon as the pastures begin to dry, feeding of the crop should be commenced and then be continued right on into the winter.

"There are other crops, such as corn, alfalfa, etc., which give good results in certain sections, but until we have more definite knowledge on the subject we feel it best to recommend the peas and oats mixture. It involves the least labour for the results produced and can be profitably grown on almost every farm. Yields of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons per acre may be expected.

"Mangolds and sugar beets if sown for feeding to your cows next winter will produce good results in stimulating milk production and in keeping the animals in a healthy thriving condition."

TWO NEW CREAMERIES.

Two new co-operative creamery companies have been incorporated under The Dairymen's Act this spring. Both are on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and are situated at Melville and Unity. The contracts for the buildings were let early in April, and the construction work is well under way. Orders for the machinery have also been placed, and it is expected that both creameries will be open for business early in June.

The work will be under the direct control of the Dairy Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, and under the government's policy of handling cream shipments by rail the entire territory along the Grand Trunk Pacific main line, from the eastern to the western boundaries of the province, the farmers who are milking cows will have the same accommodation as would be given by a creamery at their nearest

town or railway station. This will offer a big advantage in marketing the dairy produce and developing the dairy industry in that section of the province, which hitherto was not adequately served.

An announcement will be made through the press concerning the opening date of both creameries, and in the meantime any further information desired can be had from Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Regina.

INCREASING CORRESPONDENCE.

An interesting evidence of the increasing use that is being made of their Department of Agriculture by the farmers of the province is found in the record of letters received at the department month by month, principally from farmers.

In February, 1913, the number of letters received was 2,472, exclusive of circulars, schedules, reports, vital statistics forms, etc. In February, 1914, the number rose to 4,357. The numbers received in March, 1913 and 1914 respectively were 3,523 and 4,854. Thus the department's mail was 54 per cent. heavier in February and March, 1914, than in the corresponding months of 1913, and averaged 184 letters per working day.

The distribution of these letters by branches was as follows:

February—	1914	1913
Live Stock Branch.....	1,606	831
Agricultural Statistics Branch.....	1,007	329
Dairy Branch.....	460	329
Bureau of Labour.....	388	224
Co-operation Branch.....	247	...
Weeds Branch.....	238	231
Vital Statistics Branch.....	150	204
Deputy Minister's office.....	133	236
Game Branch.....	128	88
Total.....	4,357	2,472
Transferred to other Departments.....	159	198
March—	1914	1913
Live Stock Branch.....	2,056	1,410
Bureau of Labour.....	560	499
Dairy Branch.....	549	413
Agricultural Statistics Branch.....	500	396
Co-operation Branch.....	393	...
Weeds Branch.....	282	270
Game Branch.....	235	108
Vital Statistics Branch.....	146	185
Deputy Minister's Office.....	133	242
Total.....	4,854	3,523
Transferred to other Departments.....	178	238

MEETING OF THE SASKATCHEWAN GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

A well attended meeting of this association was held at Regina on April 10. Hon. Mr. Motherwell and Mr. F. Bradshaw, chief game guardian, were elected honorary president and vice president respectively.

Mr. E. W. Miller, Dominion Inspector of Fisheries at Fort Qu'Appelle, made the interesting announcement that black bass were to be sent to the Qu'Appelle Lakes this year, which would be placed under observation in ponds in connection with a whitefish hatchery also to be constructed this summer.

The association passed an unanimous resolution that the sale of all game in this province should be discontinued. Mr. Bradshaw informed the meeting that 119 out of 135 game guardians with whom he had been in communication on the subject were in favour of the sale of game being abolished, and it was evidently considered that the passage of such a law would do more to preserve the game than any other means which could be adopted.

Another important resolution was passed regarding the protection of migratory birds. In October last in the United States The Federal Migratory Birds Protection Act was passed, and the association, by the passage of this resolution, urged upon the Dominion Government the necessity and advisability of the enforcement of similar legislation in Canada.

A NATURALIST'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. A. Buchanan is at present in Regina completing arrangements with the Provincial Museum regarding an expedition he is about to undertake this spring into the Far North. The object of the expedition is to study the natural history of the Northern territory; to collect specimens for scientific purposes; to photograph wild life, and to secure notes and sketches for publication.

While the expedition is partly a private one, Mr. Buchanan has a commission from the government of Saskatchewan to collect information for our museum and for the Game branch, and much of his time will be devoted to these interests. He will leave from Prince Albert and will cover 1,000 miles or more in the outward trail. The mode of travel will be by canoe, striking north by the Big Beaver, Churchill, Reindeer and Cochrane rivers.

The habits of the birds and animals in this territory are little known, and Mr. Buchanan expects to bring back and make known a great deal of information valuable to scientists and others interested in the development and study of our natural history.

Mr. Buchanan has until recently been practising as an architect in Regina, but a year ago had to give this up owing to ill health. Wild life has ever been his special study, and literary and artistic work of his on this subject has been published both in Canada and in England.

SPORTSMEN SHOULD ORGANISE.

At the present time the only organisations of sportsmen are the gun clubs. A movement in the direction of the formation of game protection societies in connection with the gun clubs would be welcomed. These societies, by joining the Saskatchewan Game Protective Association, would form a powerful body whose aim would be the preservation of our game and whose motto would be the observance of the game laws.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan at their recent meeting accepted with regret the resignation of Dr. Oliver as Professor of History, and placed on record a minute of appreciation of his great services to the University and to the province. They transferred

Professor MacKay from the department of philosophy to the department of law, and Professor Brehaut from the department of Greek to the department of philosophy; promoted Assistant Professors MacDonald and Burgess to professorships and designated Professor MacLaurin the Engen research professor for the years 1914-15. Mr. A. Campbell was appointed acting professor in pharmacy for the years 1914-15; Mr. S. L. Basterfield, instructor in chemistry; Mr. F. H. Underhill, professor of Greek or history; Mr. T. Thorvaldson, assistant professor of chemistry and Mr. K. G. MacKay, assistant professor of dairying.

Mr. F. H. Underhill is a B.A. of Toronto University with first class honours in classics and English and history. In 1911 he received the Flavelle scholarship of \$750 a year for two years. This took him to Oxford, where he obtained first class honours in classics in 1913. At present he is taking the honour school in history. He was awarded the Prince of Wales scholarship in Toronto and the Williams Exhibition of £50 a year for four years at Baliol College, and he comes to us with the very highest recommendations.

Mr. T. Thorvaldson is one of the distinguished Icelandic students of Wesley College. He obtained highest honours from Manitoba University in Science in 1906, and received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1911. He held several scholarships during his course, and at its close was appointed travelling fellow in chemistry, a very high distinction from Harvard. He spent one year at Dresden and another in the Muspratt Laboratory in Liverpool, and is at present research assistant at Harvard to Dr. Richards. His training has been exceedingly thorough and extensive, and he has been successful as a teacher. He comes with excellent recommendations.

Mr. K. G. MacKay is a graduate of Guelph, where he gave special attention to dairying. He took a graduate course at Ames, and in 1913 received the degree of M.Sc. For the past year he has been engaged in work for the Department of Agriculture in this province. His training is extensive and thorough, and he has given good satisfaction in his work.

A report of the special work done by the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture was submitted to the Board. It is as follows: "In June, 1913, the Homemakers' Convention, lasting four days, was held at the University, with an attendance of ninety-one delegates from the clubs in different parts of the province.

"A short course of three weeks' duration in domestic science was held the last three weeks in June. This was intended for women and girls from the rural sections, but as only three of these registered, the course was thrown open to women from the city.

"At the same time a three weeks' short course in engineering was held. The attendance was not so large as it was the previous year, but much better results were accomplished.

"In January, 1914, a ten days' short course was held at the University for men from the farms. The programme consisted in lectures and demonstrations on topics of interest to those who are actually engaged in the operating of farms, viz: soils, crops, live stock, poultry and farm implements. At the same time the annual conventions of the agricultural societies and the creamery workers were assembled here. Rooms for meetings and classes were at a premium, but notwithstanding the limited space at our command, the meetings were carried on without a hitch.

"Short courses of four days each were held at several points in the province during February and March and also a few two day courses. At each place there was a regular staff of three men and three women, viz., Professor Baker, Miss DeLury and Miss Harrison from the University, and Mr. Howell, Mr. Evans and Mrs. Fyfe engaged temporarily. Both Mr. Evans and Mr. Howell are agricultural graduates operating farms successfully in Saskatchewan. Besides the men and women mentioned, J. C. Smith, live stock commissioner for Saskatchewan, Professors Bracken, Shaw, Smith, Cutler, Mr. Motherwell, Miss Day, of Regina, and Professor Rutherford assisted. The places for holding both men's and women's meetings were provided by the local authorities and the University provided the speakers and demonstration materials. No fees were charged. The following is a list of short courses held, with the attendance:

Four day courses:

Estevan.....	250
Maple Creek.....	200
Carlyle.....	Average of 170 for ten meetings.
Milestone.....	300
Alsask.....	185

Two day courses:

Oxbow.....	over 300
Colonsay.....	over 150
Macklin.....	300
Paynton.....	150

"Ten day short course at the college:

170 registered for this short course, but it was attended by a much larger number owing to the other conventions at the same time.

"We are planning now for the Homemakers' Convention the last week in May; short course in domestic science for women and girls from rural districts first three weeks in June; and a three weeks' engineering course in June.

"In July we are holding a two weeks' course for inspectors and teachers. This course is for the purpose of getting the teachers in touch with the work that is done at the college of agriculture and to give them an interest in nature study and gardening, agricultural science and household science, in order that they may make the best use of their own and the children's time in their respective schools."

The University considered tenders for the new students' residence. The number of tenders was large and prices close. The lowest tender in each case was accepted. The estimated amounts are subject to some reductions and changes. The tender accepted for the general contract is that of Richardson, Ltd., of Saskatoon; for plumbing and heating, that of the Northern Plumbing Co., and for electrical work, that of the Forbes' Electrical Co. According to the University Act, the approval of the Governor in Council must be received before the University can enter into any contract.

The Board had before it the final estimates for the coming year, and the accounts for the past twelve months. The accounts show a small credit balance. The total expenditure for the twelve months was \$420,000 of which \$220,000 was for capital expenditure.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

No less a sum than \$1,371,825 is the total of the debenture applications granted by the Local Government Board during the month of April.

In all, seventy-nine applications were granted during the month, divided as follows:

School districts.....	34
Rural municipalities.....	1
Rural telephones.....	33
Cities.....	3
Towns.....	6
Villages.....	2

The following table shows how the total sum granted was divided:

School districts.....	\$ 86,325
Rural telephones.....	188,700
Rural municipalities.....	6,000
Towns.....	452,000
Villages.....	4,300
Cities.....	634,500

With the close of the month of April, the Local Government Board came to the end of its fourth month of existence. Within that time it has authorised the issue of \$5,757,851.14. Of this amount school districts took \$660,825; rural telephone companies \$291,600; rural municipalities \$6,000; towns \$689,700; villages \$8,900; cities, \$4,120,827.14.

VITAL STATISTICS, MARCH, 1914.

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Regina.....	136	28	30
Moose Jaw.....	52	41	22
Saskatoon.....	88	38	30
Prince Albert.....	35	16	15
North Battleford.....	10	2	10
Weyburn.....	11	6	7
Swift Current.....	11	17	8
Rest of province.....	343 1,280	148 251	122 256
Total, March, 1914.....	1,623	399	378
Total, March, 1913.....	1,207	426	392

Inasmuch as matters relating to public health are now administered by a bureau in direct charge of a minister instead of being part of the Department of Agriculture, it is now advisable in the public interest that the administration of The Vital Statistics Act should be transferred under the authority conferred by section 3 of the said Act, from the Minister of Agriculture to the minister in charge of the Bureau of Public Health. This change takes effect on May 1, 1914.

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Chairman—A. J. McPHERSON, B.A.Sc., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. Commissioners—
 J. R. BUNN and S. P. GROSCH, B.A., LL.D.

Officials should be addressed by designation and not by name.

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TEN YEARS' PROGRESS.

The following comparative statements of population, railway mileages, and other indications of Saskatchewan's progress in 1903 and 1913, respectively, will be of interest and value to all who are concerned with the development of the province. They reveal in graphic form the progress that has been made during the last decade along the lines indicated.

POPULATION.

During these ten years the population of the province has grown from 140,500 to 675,000. Even now not 20 per cent. of the arable land is under cultivation, which shows that Saskatchewan's greatest need is more population.

RAILWAY MILEAGE.

To keep pace with the ever spreading wave of settlement, the railway mileage within the province has increased from 1,053 miles to 5,356, but in spite of the added 4,300 miles there are many districts anxiously awaiting railways to serve the steadily increasing numbers of settlers.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

The growth of municipal institutions between 1903 and 1913 is remarkable. Cities have increased in number from 2 to 7, towns from 11 to 71, villages from 5 to 281, and rural municipalities from 2 to 295. It should be mentioned that prior to the creation of rural municipalities there were a great number of local improvement districts having large powers, so that it cannot fairly be said that there were erected 293 new bodies with local self-government. This large increase in municipal institutions, however, is not disproportionate, as the rural and urban populations have apparently increased in about the same ratio. Agriculture is our chief industry, and the increase in the numbers of those engaged in farming is the reason for the existence of almost all of these new urban communities.

BANKS.

Another good indication of the manner in which the business of the province has grown, lies in the fact that banks have increased the number of their branches throughout the province from 36 in 1903 to 405 in 1913.

POST OFFICES.

In 1903 there were only 143 post offices. Population has spread over the country to such an extent that in 1913 there were 1,485.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The number of schools in 1903 was only 606, and in 1913 there were 3,226, or only 500 schools short of one new school for every day of the whole ten years excluding Sundays. There are also 17 high schools and the University of Saskatchewan.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Telephone and telegraph lines have increased rapidly during the period under consideration, having grown from 1,509 miles in 1903 to no less than 16,585 in 1913, including, of course, both rural and long distance construction. It is anticipated that 1914 will see a greater increase than has yet been recorded in any one year.

SURVEYED AREAS.

The surveyed area in Saskatchewan has nearly doubled in the ten years, having risen from 64,152 to 121,680 square miles in ten years. The surveyor is the forerunner of civilisation, and with increasing knowledge of the country, many a district, which was only a few years ago scarcely considered of agricultural value, is rapidly filling up with contented settlers.

AGRICULTURE.

Regarding the agricultural development of Saskatchewan from 1903 to 1913 pages of comparative statistics might be given in illustration. During that time Saskatchewan has risen from a comparatively low place amongst the provinces as a grain producing country, and now ranks first in this respect. The area under crop has risen from 1,117,000 acres to 9,692,500, while the crop returns have grown from 25,250,000 bushels in 1903 to 243,500,000 bushels in 1913. There were but 240 elevators with a capacity of 7,205,000 bushels in 1903, as against 1,424 elevators with a capacity of 44,294,000 bushels.

The above are a few of the more arresting comparisons, but many more might be made, all going to show the wonderful change which a few years have brought about. The figures speak for themselves, and need no comment or argument for they furnish convincing proof of the development which has been achieved. The records make it obvious that every moment is a moment of transition, and the people of Saskatchewan should feed upon the past, take advantage of the present and look forward to the future.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

FIRE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN.

Fire prevention as a municipal activity is still in its swaddling clothes in this province and in the Dominion generally. The idea of municipal action has moved slowly, but there are indications of progress all along the line. A persistent educational propaganda is bearing fruit and fire prevention is being made an issue to a much larger extent than heretofore. Public opinion is reported to be a sleeping giant, but, when aroused, is capable of great things. Public opinion has been appealed to by this office through the suggestion of a "Clean-up Campaign" in which the authorities of the various cities, towns and villages in the province were asked to take the initiative. It is a matter for satisfaction that a loyal response was given and such a measure of interest taken in the matter that this infant movement bids fair to develop into virility with phenomenal quickness. In most cases the matter was taken up with whole-hearted enthusiasm and undoubtedly much good has been accomplished, not only in regard to the present improvement of physical hazards but also as an educational factor of great value for the future. A train of activities and of thought has been set in motion and a highly gratifying result has been the number of requests for suggestions as to fire prevention regulations which will prevent conditions from ever becoming so bad again. Carelessness and ignorance have been prime factors in fire waste in the past and this desire for knowledge and information is, perhaps, the most hopeful result of the campaign.

ACETYLENE.

During April an explosion at Macoun hotel, caused by an acetylene gas plant located in the basement, directed public attention to the powerful explosive properties of this illuminant and to the need of the greatest caution in handling such installations. The sacrifice of ten lives made the lesson highly impressive. In a bulletin issued from this office, the dangers incident to acetylene were indicated and the public advised that an outside location for the generating plant was the ideal location. Whilst it is true that there are generators on the market as nearly perfect as possible for inside installation, yet the human factor of carelessness or incompetence on the part of the attendant must not be lost sight of in the calculation of the risk to life and property.

GASOLINE.

Several recent fatalities have been due to carelessness in handling gasoline. With its increased use there would almost seem to be increased carelessness. When it is remembered that a pint of gasoline, vaporised, will make 200 cubic feet of air explosive, the need of caution is self-evident. The following general rules of caution should in all cases be observed.

Smoking strictly prohibited where gasoline is stored or handled.

Gasoline should never be handled by artificial light.

Gasoline should only be handled in tanks or safety container cans, never in open vessels.

Gasoline cleaning (other than in properly constructed dry cleaning establishments) should be done in the open air.

Gasoline cans should be painted red so as to distinguish from kerosene, which should be painted another colour.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

BUILDINGS BRANCH.

A new departure is being made by the Department of Public Works in combining under one roof court houses and land titles offices, each with a separate entrance.

The first of this class of building to be erected will be at Swift Current, where a reinforced concrete and steel building, which will be fireproof throughout, is to be commenced immediately. The site chosen is an excellent one, on the side of a hill on high ground in the north-western portion of the city, overlooking the Swift Current creek. The plans, which were prepared by the department, show many up-to-date improvements, and the resulting design is very pleasing. The building will be one hundred feet long by seventy-five feet wide. The Land Titles Office part, besides other large and lofty rooms, will have a general office forty feet by seventy. The court room will hold four hundred people, and is very conveniently laid out with ample accommodation adjoining for the judges, jury, barristers and witnesses.

Tenders were sent in up to May 15, and the successful tenderer was the R. J. Lecky Company, at a price of \$103,000.

The department has been busy on the plans for a similar building at Humboldt, which were completed during the third week in May. Tenders for this work have been called for, but the contract has not been awarded at the time of writing.

Work on the new provincial jail is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily and there is little doubt that this building will be completed by the fall. This spring has been an exceptionally favourable one for building operations and there have been few delays on account of bad weather. A number of cottages in connection with the jail are also well under way.

At the Hospital for the Insane at Battleford, some houses have been commenced for the chief officials and attendants.

BOARD OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

THE PERMANENT BRIDGES OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The map printed in this issue of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY shows the distribution throughout the province of the bridges which have been charged to capital account. These are permanent bridges, built of steel on concrete abutments or entirely of reinforced concrete. Some idea of the great number and extent of these bridges can be obtained when it is stated that their combined length is more than seven thousand feet.

When looking at the map it should be remembered that these permanent bridges represent a very small proportion of the government bridges in the province. Steel bridges on piles, which is a very serviceable class of structure, far outnumber them, and wooden beam bridges on piles are much more numerous than all other classes combined. In the older parts of the province there are still some wooden truss bridges.

At the present time all our bridges, no matter of what class, are designed for the same loading, that is, a twenty-five ton tractor, and none of our later bridges represent a weak link in the chain of communication. The longer life of the steel on concrete or reinforced concrete bridge is its great advantage, warrants its existence and is also the reason why its cost may properly be charged to capital account.

The construction of wooden truss bridges has been entirely discontinued by the board, as this class of bridge can no longer compete with the steel truss for our purposes. All of our wooden beam bridges consist of twenty or sixteen feet spans, or of various modifications and multiples of these lengths. Our standard wooden pile span provides a strong, sturdy bridge well adapted for small creeks, or in longer spans of several twenty feet units it provides an excellent crossing over lakes or streams not subject to exceptional ice flow. These wooden bridges give good service for upwards of ten years.

The steel bridges are built from our standard plans, which have been prepared for spans of 40, 60, 84, 104, 126, 150, 175, 200 and 250 feet. These plans conform to the best modern practice and show an entirely riveted truss stiffened with laterals made of angles.

The manufacturer is not allowed to depart materially from our standards, and has no incentive to skimp his details or his sections. All steel is bought on a price per pound basis, which is the only fair system to both contractor and buyer.

Concrete beam spans are permanent bridges and standard plans have been prepared with spans of 15, 19, 30 and 38 feet. These show a bridge of the beam type with an ornamental iron fence and a strong permanent bridge of good appearance and moderate cost is the result. Concrete bridges require an absolutely unyielding foundation, and our practice is to drive piles into the ground beneath the supports of these bridges.

All abutments for permanent bridges are of reinforced concrete and are made from standard plans, which have range enough to cover practically all cases. These abutments are placed on piles with footings below the frost line.

All our standard bridges, except concrete ones, are floored with three inch plank and the approaches are fenced if the grade is over three feet high.

LOCATION OF FERRIES.

It is expected that the map will be of much service to strangers and travellers who desire to know where the ferries are located. Now that the railways, which mostly run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction across the western side of the province, are getting so numerous, a knowledge of the ferry locations will enable commercial travellers by taking a short drive to save many a long railway journey. The map should also be of service to automobile tourists. This class of traffic is increasing annually very rapidly and the ferry crossings throughout the province are now in such shape that they can be used by motor cars with perfect safety.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

TAXATION OF LEASED LANDS.

In the April number of *THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY* reference was made to the test case of Rural Municipality of Vermilion Hills No. 195 *versus* Smith, which turned on the question whether leased lands were subject to taxation. The Supreme Court of Canada decided that such lands are taxable, but application has been made to appeal to the Privy Council, and in consequence the following circular has been issued by Mr. Bayne, deputy minister of municipal affairs:
To the Secretary Treasurers of all Rural Municipalities:

With reference to the circular issued from this department on August 19, 1913, wherein your office was requested to hold in abeyance the taxes levied against lease holders until the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada had been rendered in the matter, I beg to say that the said tribunal has given the awaited decision, which is in harmony with that of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan and is to the effect that those holding grazing leases are liable to taxation. However, this department is informed that application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada is being made by those protesting against the taxation of lease holders.

In view of this fact, I regret that it is necessary for me to suggest that you continue to hold in abeyance the taxes levied against those controlling leases until it is learned whether or not the litigation is at an end.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITY PLANNING.

During the last five years conferences on city planning have been annually held in various cities of the United States, and have aroused much interest. The first of these conferences to be held in Canada took place at Toronto on May 25 to 27, and was attended on behalf of the

Government of Saskatchewan by Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs, Mr. J. N. Bayne, deputy minister, and Mr. M. B. Weekes, director of surveys, whose department is responsible for the registration of townsite and subdivision plans in this province.

There were speakers of continental reputation as civic experts who dealt in the most interesting manner with many of the problems with which we are confronted in Saskatchewan. Many aldermen and councillors from this province will carry home with them ideas which, if put into practice, will save their fellow townsmen millions of dollars. The matters discussed are peculiarly interesting to so young a province as Saskatchewan, where so many of the centres are of such recent creation that improvements, if taken in hand now, will cost but little as compared with what may be necessary if deferred until a later date.

MUNICIPAL CALENDAR.

- June 30—Rural Municipalities will transfer on or before this day to the rural school districts respectively within their boundaries the second quarterly grant to be made in lieu of taxes collected. (Section 299a (new), Rural Municipality Act.)
- June 30—Term returns from school districts are due to the Department of Education. Certain government grants are based upon this.
- June 30—Rural municipalities and villages shall have their respective assessments completed on or before this date. (Section 252 of The Rural Municipality Act, and section 179 of The Village Act.)
- July 1—Not later than this date the assessment notices should be prepared and forwarded to the persons owning or occupying lands. Every effort should be made to know the exact name and address of those who should receive assessment notices that they may have ample opportunity to appeal against the assessment, should they think it too high or too low. (Section 295 of The Rural Municipality Act.)
- July 1—Those cities which have not adopted section 347b of The City Act and all villages may increase the penalty of 8 per cent. on arrears to 12 per cent. A resolution to this effect shall have been passed before the preceding thirty-first day of May. (Section 215, as amended, of The Village Act and section 347 of The City Act.)
- July 10—Village assessors are required to post up the notices announcing the completion of the assessment roll within ten days after that document has been finished. (Section 187 of The Village Act.)
- July 15—Within two weeks after the completion of the assessment roll, assessors of cities, towns and rural municipalities must post up notices to that effect. (Section 285 of The City Act, section 277 of The Town Act and section 260 of The Rural Municipality Act.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DECORATION OF CLASS ROOMS.

Under an amendment to The School Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, upon the recommendation of the school inspector, trustees are permitted to expend on pictures a proportion of the money available for the school library. Any effort to beautify the class rooms in this way will meet with the approval and sympathy of everyone, and already much good work has been done along these lines.

A committee of the Saskatchewan Educational Association has prepared a valuable report on the question of pictures for the school room, which will be published in the proceedings of the Association. Trustees and teachers throughout the province should communicate with the secretary of this committee, Mr. A. Kennedy, M.A., inspector of schools, Weyburn, who will be pleased to furnish full information.

A careful selection of a number of suitable pictures has been made from the catalogues of several well known dealers, and if the report contained nothing else this list of pictures and prices would be invaluable to teachers and trustees. In addition, however, there are some valuable notes regarding the proper framing, the size and arrangement, and the methods of hanging pictures to the best advantage.

The excellent exhibition at the 1914 convention of a number of well chosen pictures suitable for the different grade class rooms in town and rural schools resulted in arousing amongst the teachers present a widespread interest in this important matter.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE FOR TEACHERS AND INSPECTORS.

It is desired to once more call attention to the special course in agriculture for teachers and inspectors which is to take place at the University at Saskatoon during the first two weeks of July. There will be accommodation for about one hundred in the college, at a cost of \$1 per day, and there are no other fees. It is hoped that a large number of teachers will attend these lectures.

ACETYLENE GAS PLANTS.

The following circular is being sent to village, town and city school boards:

"By direction of the Minister of Education and as a result of the investigation of the Provincial Fire Commissioner into the cause of the recent disaster at the hotel at Macoun, by which ten lives were lost and as many injured and property of the value of \$35,000 totally destroyed, school boards in towns and cities and of any school districts in which acetylene gas might be used either for heating in connection with the domestic science room or for lighting, are hereby warned against it.

"If acetylene gas plants have been installed, the minister recommends school boards to take into earnest consideration the question of removing such and replacing them with some other system of lighting or heating, as the case may be."

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

During the year 1913 there were issued at the Department of Education 2,799 teachers' certificates, classified as follows:

Provisional.....	1,209
Third Class.....	731
Interim Second.....	391
Permanent Second.....	177
Interim First.....	168
Permanent First.....	37
Interim High School.....	73
Permanent High School.....	8
Collegiate.....	3
Interim Kindergarten.....	2
Total.....	2,799

Of the 1,590 regular certificates issued, 643 were issued to students who had taken the course of training at the Provincial Normal Schools in Saskatchewan and the remainder were granted to persons who came from outside the province, mainly from eastern Canada and the British Isles.

1,209 provisional certificates, or "permits," were issued for rural school districts where the trustees were unable to secure regularly qualified teachers. Of these, 53 were granted to students who attended the Training School for Foreign-Speaking Students to teach in districts in which there were no English speaking pupils. A few others were granted temporarily to persons in outlying parts of the province until the trustees were able to secure qualified teachers. Fully 25 per cent. of all the "permits" issued were granted to university graduates or to students who held at least second year standing in Arts. The remainder were granted to persons who held first, second, third class (or equivalent) academic standing in this province.

STATEMENT showing the number and class of certificates issued from January 1 to April 30, during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914:

	1912	1913	1914
Provisionals.....	411	386	260
Thirds.....	267	282	403
Interim Seconds.....	67	103	117
Interim Firsts.....	23	45	42
Interim High Schools.....	9	7	17
Permanent Seconds.....	13	14	56
Permanent Firsts.....	1	4	13
Permanent High Schools.....	..	1	3
Collegiate.....	3	2	1
Interim Kindergarten.....	1	2	1
Permanent Kindergarten.....	1	..	1
Total.....	796	846	914

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following persons were successful at the professional examinations held at the Provincial Normal Schools at Regina and Saskatoon in April last. Certificates will be issued from the Department of Education in a few days.

Regina.

First Class.—Harold V. Barker, George P. Black, Edith G. Chown, Charles W. Crane, Frances A. M. Crane, Charlotte A. Couling, Nelson B. Eadie, Charles P. Geake, Jean M. Hay, Madeline W. Henderson, Ernest W. Hinkson, J. A. Lefurgey, Edward C. Lussier, Elizabeth McIlroy, Leslie Miller, Wilfrid Mountford, Norman Murray, Elizabeth Reed, Thomas J. Reed, Charles Reynolds, Luella M. Scholes, Evelyn J. Simpson, William M. Sloan, Lilian W. Speers, Albert Stanik, Annie N. Stewart, Frances M. Wallwin, Earle T. West, Christine L. Stevens, Major James W. Coldwell.

Second Class.—Newton C. Allen, Runa Anderson, Charlotte L. Balkwill, Lizzie Broder, Mary M. Black, Walter F. Churchill, Donald Cockburn, Betsy M. Ellen Cole, Bernice W. Coleman, Ethel Edwards, Winifred M. Francis, John Gallagher, Edna M. Hall, Ruby I. Hardin, Edith M. Hutton, Lilian M. Hodgert, Norma Knight, Daisy G. Langman, Hila Lee, Pearl E. Leigh, Aggie Lewis, Mary J. MacIntyre, Mary E. Morrison, Mary E. O'Callaghan, Mary Pritchard, Annie M. Roy, Ella M. Scott, Minnie Scott, Norah Starkey, Queenie M. Smith, Sadie E. Smith, Vina E. Smith, Nettie Stephenson, Arthur H. Sweet, Kathleen I. Taylor, Mary I. Webster.

Saskatoon.

First Class.—Thomas G. Bamford, Leslie F. Bennett, Margaret P. Campbell, Florence E. Elliott, John H. Fraser, Inez E. Houlding, Matthildur Kristiansson, Beatrice Z. Lick, Edith M. MacCallum, Ruth J. MacDonald, John L. Matheson, Robert McGregor, Ada Naylor, Alfred G. Norman, Margaret Paulson, Lily A. Reed, Margaret G. Willis, Bertha M. F. Yeats, Allan Lang, Emma L. Davies, Ethel A. Giffard, George W. Murray, Arthur L. Robinson, Ernest L. Spencer, William J. Drimmie, Daniel J. O'Sullivan, E. A. Ruston, Leo Schumacher.

Second Class.—Edna P. Bishop, Winnifred J. E. Brears, Annie Burrows, Minnie Busby, Sarah A. Christianson, Martha A. Cline, Annie L. Collins, Alice Crummack, Isabel M. Faithfull, Susie M. Fisher, Bjorg Frederickson, Grace M. La Duke, Howard J. Lawrence, Valletia M. Lepper, John A. MacDonald, Edith C. MacLean, Eveline de C. Meade, George R. McKersie, Albert E. McLeod, Gertrude W. McMahon, Isabella McPherson, Eliza Muir, Henrietta H. Olmstead (Mrs.), John B. Parker, Thomas B. Patterson, Archie Simpson, Ethel A. Sproule, Sr. Marie Thaddea de Sion, Enid M. Switzer, Valdimar A. Vigfusson, Ethel M. S. Smith, Bessie C. Wheaton.

EXAMINATION CENTRES.

The annual High School Examinations will begin on June 22 and the Grade VIII examinations on June 25. The examinations will be completed on or before June 30. The following is a complete list of the centres at which the examinations will be held:

Grade VIII.—Abernethy, Alameda, Alsask, Arcola, Antler, Ardath, Assiniboia, Asquith, Avonlea, Aylesbury, Aberdeen S.D. No. 1610, Balcarres, Balgonie, Battleford, Bengough, Bethune, Biggar, Birch Hills, Bladworth, Blaine Lake, Borden, Bredenbury, Brooking, Buchanan, Broadview, Boggy Creek S.D. No. 64, Buck Lake S.D. No. 331, Bienfait S.D. No. 1787, Calder, Canora, Carievale, Carlyle, Carnduff, Caron, Craik, Chamberlain, Cabri S.D. No. 1236, Coblenz S.D. No. 2251, Cupar S.D. No. 972, Davidson, Delmas, Delisle, Denver S.D. No. 1460, Deer Park S.D. No. 238, Drinkwater, Dubuc, Dundurn, Duck Lake, Denzil S.D. No. 2658, Earl Grey, Elbow, Elstow, Esterhazy, Estevan, Evesham, Eagle Creek No. 1741, Fairlight, Fillmore, Fitzgerald S.D. No. 1536, Flaxcombe, Fleming, Foam Lake, Fort Qu'Appelle, Forward, Francis, Fairmede No. 134, Frobisher, Fairbank S.D. No. 2736, Gainsborough, Glen Ewen, Govan, Grenfell, Gull Lake, Grand Coulee, Golden Valley S.D. No. 1344, Halbrite, Hanley, Harris, Hawarden, Herbert, Heward, Humboldt, Huronville S.D. No. 1773, Hampton S.D. No. 2750, Heron S.D. No. 1767, Imperial, Indian Head, Invermay S.D.

No. 1284, Jesmond S.D. No. 720 (Gravelbourg), Kamsack, Kelliher, Kennedy, Kennell S.D. No. 1616, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Kinistino, Kinley, Kipling, Kisbey, Kimberly S.D. No. 176, Lampman, Lang, Langham, Langenburg, Lanigan, Lashburn, Lebre, Lemberg, Leney, Leslie, Lipton, Lloydminster, Loreburn, Lumsden, Lac Vert S.D. No. 2265, Luseland, Latham S.D. No. 1538, Macklin, Macoun, Manor, Montmartre, Maple Creek, Marquis, Maymont, Melfort, Melville, Mervin, Midale, Milden, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Morse, McNaught S.D. No. 155, McNutt S.D. No. 793, Netherhill, Neudorf, North Battleford, North Portal, Nokomis, Neville S.D. No. 392, Nipawin S.D. No. 2827, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow Old Settlers S.D. No. 2317, Olivet S.D. No. 1131, Pangman, Pense, Penzance, Pelly (Midhurst No. 1530), Prince Albert, Punichy, Perdue, Poplar S.D. No. 801, Qu'Appelle, Quill Lake, Redvers, Rouleau, Regina, Radisson, Rocanville, Rosetown, Rosthern, Radville, Rose Plain S.D. No. 447, Stalwart S.D. No. 409, St. Ann's S.D. No. 14, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Scott, Semans, Shellbrook, Simpson, Sintaluta, Springside, Spy Hill, Star City, Stoughton, Stranraer, Strassburg, Swift Current, Sifton S.D. No. 1038, Southey S.D. No. 1617, Spalding, Swarthmore, Tantallon, Theodore, Tisdale, Togo, Tompkins, Tugaskie, Tyvan, Trossachs S.D. No. 1077, Unity, Vanguard, Vonda, Viscount, Vesper S.D. No. 1451, Wadena, Waldheim, Wakaw, Waldeck, Waldron, Wapella, Watrous, Wells S.D. No. 1496, Welwyn, Winlaw S.D. No. 143, Weyburn, Whitewood, Wilcox, Wilson Hill S.D. No. 2511, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Wynyard, Wessels S.D. No. 1705, Wolf Creek S.D. No. 179, Watson S.D. No. 1604, Yellow Grass, Yorkton, Zealandia.

High School.—Abernethy, Alameda, Arcola, Ardath, Asquith, Balcarres, Balgonie, Battleford, Bengough, Biggar, Birch Hills, Bladworth, Borden, Bredenbury, Buchanan, Broadview, Canora, Carievale, Carlyle, Carnduff, Caron, Craik, Cupar S.D. No. 972, Davidson, Delisle, Dubuc, Elbow, Esterhazy, Estevan, Fillmore, Flaxcombe, Fleming, Foam Lake, Fort Qu'Appelle, Francis, Fairbank S.D. No. 2736, Gainsborough, Govan, Grenfell, Gull Lake, Hanley, Herbert, Humboldt, Imperial, Indian Head, Kamsack, Kelliher, Kennedy, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Kinistino, Kipling, Kisbey, Lampman, Lang, Lanigan, Lashburn, Lebre, Lemberg, Leney, Lipton, Lloydminster, Loreburn, Lumsden, Lac Vert S.D. No. 2265, Macklin, Macoun, Manor, Maple Creek, Maymont, Melfort, Melville, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Morse, North Battleford, Nokomis, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Pelly (Midhurst No. 1530), Punichy, Qu'Appelle, Redvers, Regina, Rouleau, Rocanville, Rosetown, Rosthern, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Scott, Simpson, Sintaluta, Stoughton, Strassburg, Swift Current, Swarthmore, Tantallon, Theodore, Tisdale, Tugaskie, Tyvan, Trossachs S.D. No. 1077, Unity, Vonda, Viscount, Wadena, Wapella, Watrous, Wells S.D. No. 1496, Weyburn, Whitewood, Wilson Hill S.D. No. 2511, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Wynyard, Yellow Grass, Yorkton, Zealandia.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Although the number of typhoid fever cases in the province of Saskatchewan during 1913 is considerably higher than in 1912 and former years, it must not therefore be inferred that the disease is more prevalent than formerly. The increase is due partly to the increase of our population, but mainly owing to the fact that more accurate means of information regarding the number of cases are now available.

Typhoid fever is the most common continued fever in temperate climates and is everywhere a reliable index to the sanitary intelligence of a community. Canada and the United States show a higher death rate from this disease than any country in the world.

Although the two most common conditions responsible for the distribution of the bacilli are imperfect sewerage and faecal contaminated water supply, it is becoming more and more recognised that the disease is usually spread by contact, by infection carried by the attendant, by infected food and by flies. One of the most vitally important measures which should be taken to prevent the spread is the disinfection of the excretions of the patient. Specific instructions should be given by the physician to the nurse and he should see that they are carried out. Full directions should be given for the necessary precautions to be taken by the rest of the household in the way of isolation and the thorough cleansing of the hands of the nurses, etc.

The general modes of conveyance of typhoid germs are:

1. Contagion. Each case is itself a possible source of infection. Frequently one member of a family is found acting as cook and general provider of food for the family, as well as nursing one or more cases of typhoid in the same house. Under such circumstances, early removal of the cases to a hospital is necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

2. Pollution of water is the most common source of widespread epidemics, by contamination of wells or springs. It is not uncommon in cities of the west to find an excellent water supply provided for the bulk of the city, while outlying portions of it are left to be supplied by a common pump drawing water from a shallow well covered with a wooden platform and surrounded by pools of highly contaminated and filthy surface water. This foul water percolates and after every rain is washed in bulk into the well, becoming thereby a serious source of danger to those using it.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on municipal authorities that typhoid is a preventable disease, that it pays in more senses than one, to prevent it getting a start as an epidemic, and that it is a simple matter to deal afterwards with isolated cases which may be brought from other less intelligent localities.

3. A third mode of conveyance is the infection of food by fingers or flies, by milk contaminated by infected water used in cleaning cans, by ice in ice cream, or by salads made of vegetables grown in infected soil.

Slaughter houses are frequently found close to or even in the centre of a town nuisance ground, with myriads of flies flitting about from infected faecal matter to the carcasses intended for sale. So that to

obviate such conditions, public abattoirs are absolutely necessary in certain parts of the province.

It is unfortunate that many of the older town sites have been located without the slightest regard to the sanitary necessities of a growing community. It looks almost as if any position had been considered good enough for a town or village, while higher ground, presumably more fertile, was reserved for agricultural purposes. Many towns and villages have been placed in such positions that drainage is almost impossible, unless at a cost prohibitive to the ordinary town or village, and that, too, when merely moving the said town a few hundred yards north, south, east or west would have given an ideal site for sanitary purposes. This has been highly detrimental to the health of the inhabitants and prejudicial to the growth of the town. It would be better for the whole province were this bureau consulted on these points before final selections are made.

In addition to taking the usual precautions, such as boiling all water and milk used in the house, anti-typhoid inoculation should also be widely used, as statistics prove that this method has been most efficacious in minimising the number of cases. Absolute immunity can thus be secured, the operation itself is not painful, and there are no unpleasant after effects. Typhoid vaccine should at all events be freely used on those exposed to infection. The Bureau of Public Health is prepared to supply the vaccine free of charge to any village or rural municipality on application.

The danger of spread from a convalescent case should also be remembered. It is materially diminished by the administration of five grains of urotropine, three times a day, for two weeks after the temperature becomes normal.

Isolation and vigorous disinfection are necessary. Frequently when an outbreak has become continuous in a family or in a district, from one case to a considerable outbreak, it has been caused by the neglect of those whose duty it was to give the necessary instructions to prevent the spread, or their neglect to see that the instructions were properly carried out. This condition of affairs has occurred in several of the important centres of the province.

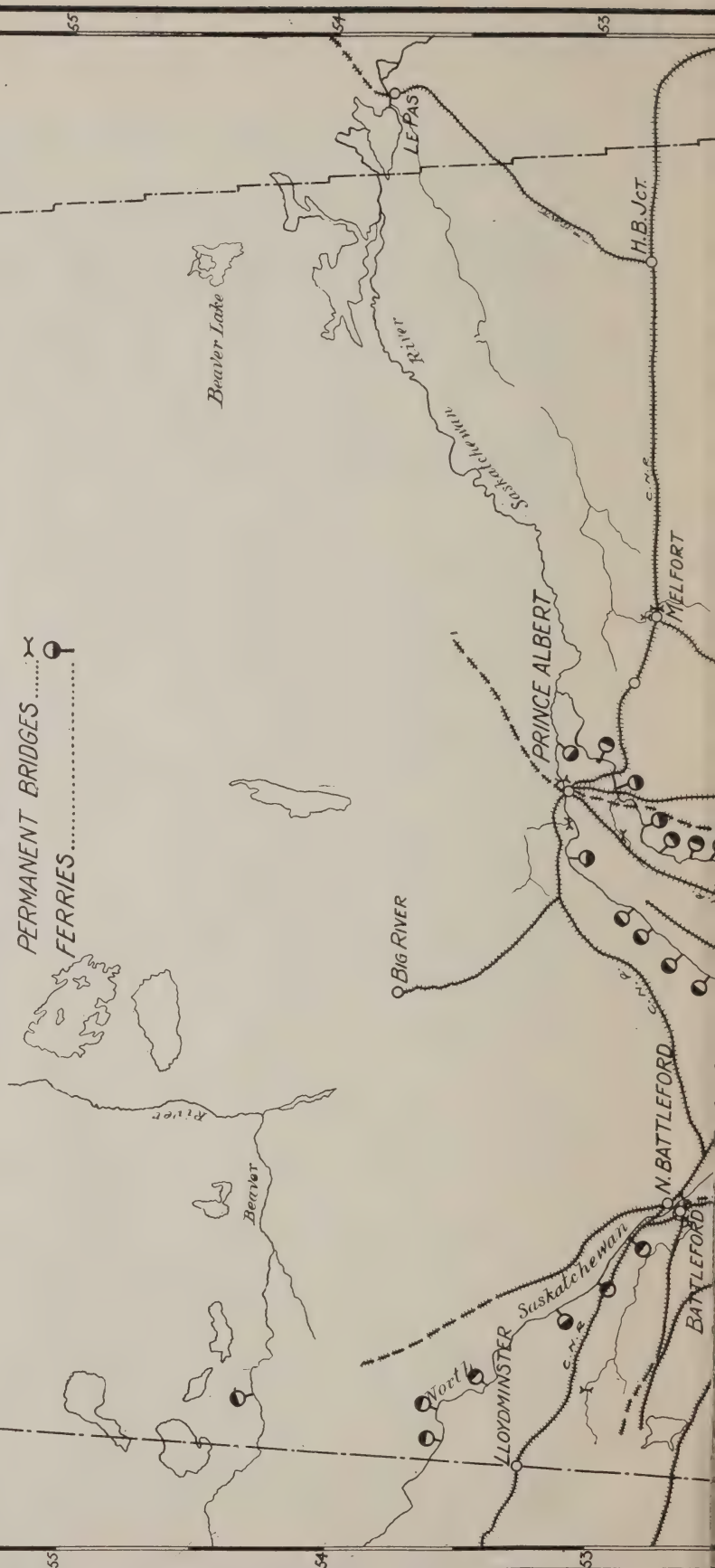
SKETCH MAP

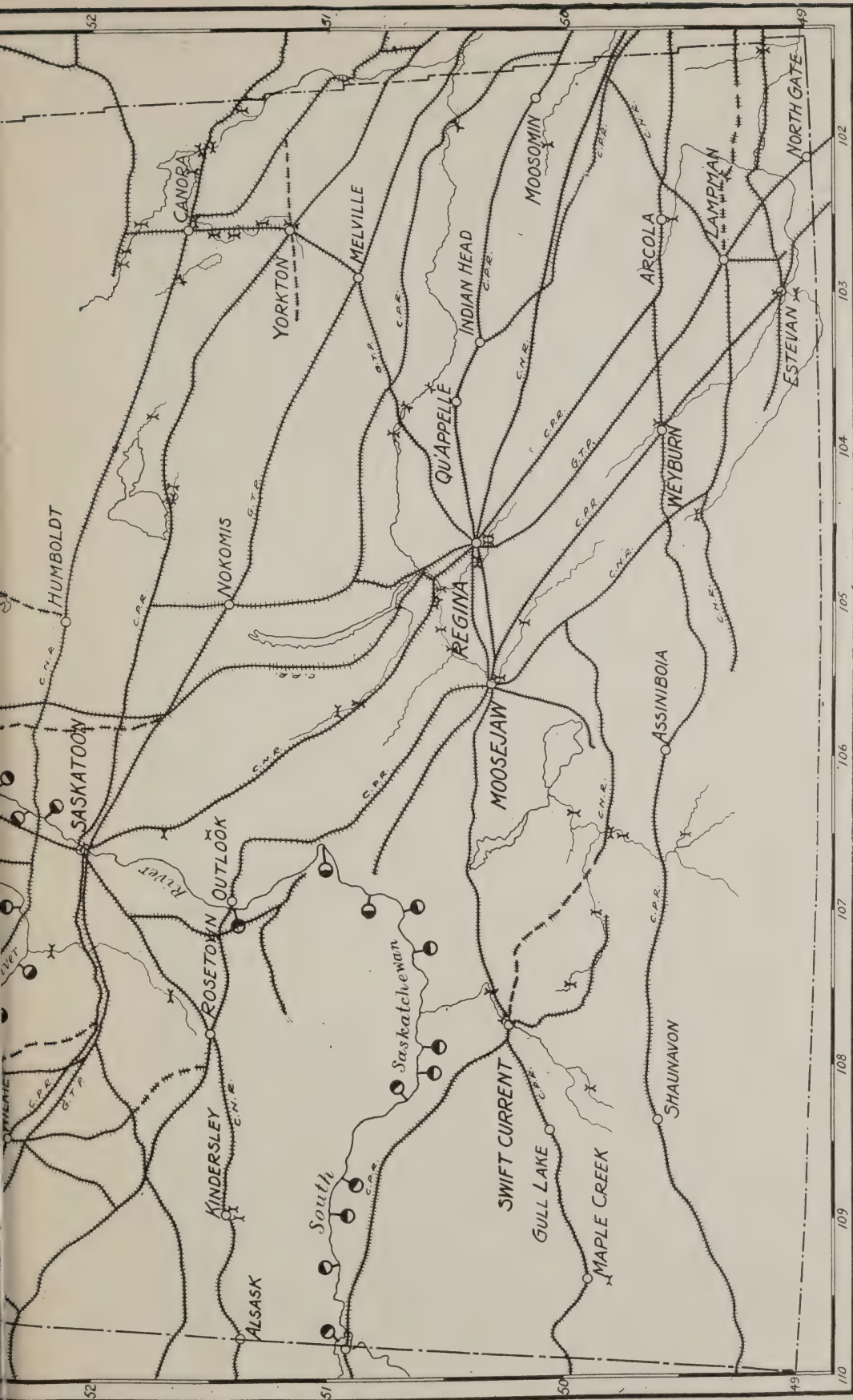
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

PREPARED BY

Board of Highway Commissioners

PERMANENT BRIDGES
FERRIES





NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Mr. S. Spencer Page, superintendent of neglected children, attended the National Conference on Charities and Corrections for the United States which was held at Memphis, Tenn., during the second week in May. Amongst the many valuable and interesting papers which were read before the conference was one on the subject of feeble minded and mentally defective children. The problem of how best to deal with these unfortunates is steadily becoming more urgent in the province of Saskatchewan, and as there are many aspects of the problem with which the people of this province ought to be acquainted, the paper is given in full. It is the report made by Mr. Alexander Johnson, of the Committee on Mental Defectives (including the Insane) and Defective Delinquents. Mr. Johnson has devoted many years of his life to work of this nature, and is at present on the staff of one of the largest and best known institutions in the world for the care and training of children of this class, at Vineland, in the State of New Jersey.

"When we remember that the problem of mental defect as it shows itself in insanity is almost the oldest subject in the forty years' programme of the conference; that thirty years ago the feeble minded were introduced to this audience; that at almost every session there have been papers and discussions about the epileptic, it may seem like hardihood on my part to accept the chairmanship of this committee, if a committee is expected to show or tell anything new.

"It happens, however, that with a few splendid exceptions the States of the Union are apparently as far from taking that care of the mental defectives which would be best for them and most economic for the community as they were when Dr. Kerlin talked about the feeble minded at St. Louis in 1884, or when Dr. Fish explained the colony plan at Indianapolis seven years later. If the purpose of the conference is to tell what ought to be done and to keep on telling it until it is done, then the care of the mental defective is a live issue and one of the utmost importance. If those of us who have been working among the defectives for many years are right, the evils are great and growing, many of the methods of prevention, although difficult, are plainly recognised, and every year that passes without these methods being put in full operation means that the task becomes more appalling and difficult.

"During the past four or five years there have been several important developments in matters concerning the mental defective. One of these has been that, owing among other causes to the work of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, we are beginning to consider the work with the insane, the epileptic and the feeble minded not as separate problems but as parts of one great enterprise. In several states commissions have been authorised by the legislature and appointed by the governor to inquire and report on provision for mental defectives. A notable instance of this kind has occurred in New Jersey. Following a voluntary committee which spent five years in the inquiry and greatly promoted research, much of which was very fruitful, a State Commission appointed one year ago has just made an exceedingly valuable and interesting report, which includes some pertinent suggestions as to how the insane, epileptic and feeble minded should be dealt with.

"Several notable conferences have been conducted by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other cities, at which the three main departments of the subject, insanity, epilepsy and feeble mindedness have been treated together. A marked feature of these meetings has been exhibits of pictures, charts and diagrams, often with stereopticon illustrations which have shown graphically the extent of the problems involved, methods of research and treatment, and what is specially valuable to the public, the appearance of the various classes of patients and pupils as they are variously called.

"Another development has been the steady growth of a widespread demand for and a determined effort to supply that prevention which has taken the first place not only in public estimation but equally in the minds of doctors and other officials and is now generally recognised as being infinitely more important and more hopeful than any possible attempt at cure.

"Out of the two last mentioned has come another development, not quite so general but of great importance. This is the development of scientific research that shall tell us first the nature and the extent of the evils of mental defect and second that shall disclose its causes so that we may know how to prevent them. To meet the insistent and growing demand for knowledge, new methods of testing the mentally defective have been devised. Psychology has found a new use far more practical than it has previously known. It is no longer a mere academic study, it has become a practical art. Psychology has been specially active with regard to the public school children. The medical examination of pupils, now universal in all advanced communities, is rapidly being supplemented by psychical examinations. The scale for measurement of intelligence devised by Alfred Binet and made available for the English speaking world by my colleague, H. H. Goddard, of Vineland, N.J., is the best known and most generally useful of these psychical tests. Goddard's claim, based on the use of Binet's scale, that upwards of 2 per cent. of school children in the early grades are defective mentally, at first received with ridicule, is now generally accepted as a conservative estimate. The results of these tests are seen in the numerous special classes for backward and defective children becoming recognised as an essential part of every public school system. The desire for such classes has gone so far in the State of New Jersey that a state law now provides for such a class in every school district wherever fifteen children are found who are three or more years backward, and for every such class the state gives an annual subsidy of \$500 towards the salary of its specially trained teacher.

Another to be mentioned among recent developments, and perhaps most important, is the attention to the defective delinquent. Researches and examinations into the facts concerning this class are leading to a new understanding of the problems which they present. No juvenile court today is properly equipped unless it has a trained psychologist on its staff, who examines every child suspected of mental defect and in some cases every child who is brought into court. Research has been carried into reformatories and prisons until we now believe that an important minority and in some places an actual majority of those convicted, especially among the juveniles, are so far defective as to be irresponsible, as to be impossible of reformation, as to be unfit subjects for punishment, and being all these then, also, unfit persons to be turned loose on the community. The

figures that have been presented by research workers are familiar to nearly every member of this conference. I will not weary you with statistics, but merely remind you that the percentages vary in reformatories for juveniles and the younger adults between the lowest estimate of 10 per cent. and the highest of about six times that number.

"Only one state has so far enacted any law for dealing with the defective delinquents and that state is Massachusetts, and even there the law is inoperative. But many states are considering the matter, and there is little doubt that it is only a question of a few years' time until some practical measures will be taken. So far the method of sterilisation, although it has been legalised in thirteen states, is not in practical use. It has been declared unconstitutional by a judicial decision in one state, and in another was declared so by a governor whose word was accepted and the practice discontinued. Whether or not it is the better way, it seems certainly, at present, so far ahead of public opinion as to be unavailable.

"One other important development; not indeed a new idea, I must mention. The colony plan for the feeble minded first presented to the National Conference twenty-five years ago by Dr. Fish, of Illinois, has secured, or is rapidly securing general acceptance, especially for the trained imbeciles and morons. It is being admitted that the true work for imbeciles and morons of the higher grade as well as for the epileptic is first training to usefulness, order and diligence in the training schools, and next, segregation in industrial communities. It is now conceded that only the idiots are utterly incapable of useful training and that the higher grades can be trained to a marked degree of usefulness and at the same time given a life of happiness which a few years ago was only dreamed of by a few who were looked upon as visionaries."

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE BETTER FARMING TRAIN.

As announced in the last number of *THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY*, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Provincial College of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will run a Better Farming Train over the Canadian Pacific Railway lines in the more newly settled portions of the province from June 15 to July 18, 1914.

THE PURPOSE OF THE TRAIN.

In the older settled portions of Saskatchewan, farmers have been solving the problems of our agriculture for more than a quarter of a century. On the experimental farms, at the College of Agriculture and elsewhere, men have also been working at these problems from other stand-points and with aids that no individual farmer can command. The purpose behind the Better Farming Train is to bring to settlers in the later settled districts as much of the fruits of this experience and research as can be brought in such a way. As we learn by what we see as much if not more than by what we hear, a good deal of demonstration material, such as animals representative of desirable breeds and types, proved farm appliances, models of farm buildings, etc., will be on the train, and to as great an extent as possible the work done will take the form of demonstrations and discussions rather than lectures.

It is realised that the farm home presents as many problems as the farm, and farm women need encouragement as much as farm men, so an important section of the train will be that devoted to such lines of women's work as cooking, sewing, poultry keeping, home nursing, and the organisation of the women of the farm for permanently dealing with their problems.

It is realised, too, that children are at the impressionable age and can be more easily and permanently influenced than adults, especially by what they see. Therefore it is hoped that parents will not only go to some sacrifice, if necessary, to visit the train themselves but will also bring their older children at least.

PROCEDURE AT EACH STOP.

Before the public are given access to the train there will be at each stop a mass meeting lasting about one hour, to be addressed by the Minister of Agriculture and other leading authorities on Saskatchewan conditions and methods. After this meeting, which will be held in the open air whenever possible, three sectional meetings for men, one for ladies, and one for children, will commence at places to be announced at the mass meeting. The three meetings principally for the men will be for the consideration of questions relating to field crops, live stock and farm mechanics respectively. The farmer deals with the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, all three, and these sectional meetings will each consider his relations to one of these kingdoms. It is planned that at least three hours shall be available for work at each stop.

WHAT THE TRAIN WILL COMPRISE.

The train will consist of ten or more cars, and will be equipped as follows:

A car of choice live stock, supplied chiefly by the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, and will include a young stallion of heavy draft breed; typical milking Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Holstein cows, specimens of the leading breeds of hogs suited to Saskatchewan, pen of cross bred sheep, demonstrating how a pure bred ram may raise the standard of a grade flock.

A car of mechanical exhibits, prepared by the mechanical department of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture. These will include a small gasoline engine operating a cream separator, a churn and various household appliances. Demonstration in the use of cement on the farm will be given.

A car of models of farmsteads and farm buildings. The former illustrate methods of arranging the fields and buildings, the location of wind breaks, shelter belts and garden plots. The latter are models of practical farm buildings in which convenience of arrangement is combined with proper systems of lighting and ventilation.

An exhibit of special interest to poultry raisers, including a model of a portable cotton front poultry house, a trap nest, a fattening crate, also incubators, brooders and egg candling equipment. Specimens of various breeds of poultry will also be carried.

Amongst those accompanying the train and assisting in its work from time to time will be:

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.

T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Dr. W. C. Murray, President University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the College of Agriculture.

Angus Mackay, Superintendent of Dominion Western Experimental Farms.

J. A. Maharg, President Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Chas. A. Dunning, General Manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

T. J. Harrison, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

R. E. Everest, Superintendent Experimental Station, Scott.

K. MacBean, Assistant Superintendent Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

Professor Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry, College of Agriculture.

Professor Cutler, Professor of Field Husbandry, College of Agriculture.

Professor A. M. Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture.

Professor J. McGregor Smith, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Agriculture.

Professor R. K. Baker, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, College of Agriculture.

J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture.
 W. W. Thompson, Director Co-operative Organisation, Department of Agriculture.

W. McCorkell, Organiser Provincial Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture.

Miss Ida M. Baldwin will be in charge of the Women's section of the train and Mrs. W. R. Motherwell will also participate in the work of this section.

Throughout the trip the time of the meetings will be in the mornings at 9 a.m., afternoons at 2 p.m., evenings at 7 p.m.

Week ending June 20.

June 15—Morning at Yeoman, afternoon at Forward, evening at Pangman.

June 16—Morning at Ogema, afternoon at Horizon, evening at Viceroy.

June 17—Morning at Readlyn, afternoon at Assiniboia, evening at Limerick.

June 18—Morning at La Fleche, afternoon at Meyronne, evening at Aneroid.

June 19—Morning at Cadillac, afternoon at Notukeu, evening at Shaunavon.

June 20—Morning at Ballard, afternoon at East End.

Sunday will be spent *en route* to Moose Jaw.

Week ending June 27.

June 22—Morning at Buttress, afternoon at Dunkirk, evening at Expanse.

June 23—Morning at Caron, afternoon at Mortlach, evening at Chaplin.

June 24—Morning at Morse, afternoon at Herbert, evening at Waldeck.

June 25—Morning at Wymark, afternoon at Neville, evening at Vanguard.

June 26—Morning at Swift Current, afternoon at Webb, evening at Gull Lake.

June 27—Morning at Tompkins, afternoon at Piapot, evening at Maple Creek.

Sunday will be spent at Swift Current.

Week ending July 4.

June 29—Morning at Cantuar, afternoon at Pennant, evening at Cabri.

June 30—Morning at Abbey, afternoon at Lemsford, evening at Prussia.

July 1—Morning at Marquis, afternoon at Brownlee, evening at Tugaske.

July 2—Morning at Elbow, afternoon at Stronghold, evening at Outlook.

July 3—Morning at Conquest, afternoon at Milden, evening at Rosetown.

July 4—Morning at Herschel, afternoon at Plenty, evening at Kerrobert.

Sunday will be spent at Kerrobert.

Week ending July 11.

July 6—Morning at Luseland, afternoon at Denzil, evening at Macklin.

July 7—Morning at Rutland, afternoon at Unity, evening at Wilkie.

July 8—Morning at Wolfe, afternoon at Naseby, evening at Biggar.

July 9—Morning at Perdue, afternoon at Asquith, evening at Sutherland.

July 10—Morning at Cheviot, afternoon at Elstow, evening at Viscount.
 July 11—Morning at Guernsey, afternoon at Lanigan, evening at Jansen.
 Sunday will be spent at Wynyard.

Week ending July 18.

July 13—Morning at Wynyard, afternoon at Elfros, evening at Foam Lake.
 July 14—Morning at Lockwood, afternoon at Nokomis, evening at Govan.
 July 15—Morning at Strassburg, afternoon at Bulyea, evening at Sifton.
 July 16—Morning at Craven, afternoon at Keddleston, evening at Holdfast.
 July 17—Morning at Liberty, afternoon at Imperial, evening at Amazon.
 July 18—Morning at Young, afternoon at Colonsay.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The stallion examination and license work has been concluded for the present season. Over four hundred horses have been examined up to the present time.

Three inspectors have been appointed to look after the enforcement of the law in the licensed stallion districts: Mr. J. W. Hunter in the southern district, Mr. E. W. Brett in the north-western district, and Mr. J. S. Fulton in the north-eastern district. These men started their inspections last week and will be in charge of this work until August 1. Several complaints have reached the department that grade and unlicensed stallions are being used within the bounds of the licensed stallion districts, but in very few cases has any specific information been laid. It is absolutely impossible for the department to look after the whole area of the licensed districts without the co-operation of the horse breeders of the province, and when they see the law being broken, it is their duty as well as to their interest to lay information.

Shipments of cattle under The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act have commenced. Over fifty head have been purchased in Ontario and the west and have been distributed to farmers at the following points: Balcarres, Baring, Craven, Heward, Indian Head, Kisbey, Lumsden, Qu'Appelle, Quinton, Rokeby and Saltcoats. It is expected that some two hundred head will be distributed by June 10 and that the total of the season's shipments will exceed five hundred.

Farmers desirous of obtaining sheep and swine should send in their applications to the department without delay. During the hot weather in the latter part of July and August no shipping will be done, so that orders should be sent in as soon as possible. Sheep and swine will again be shipped in the fall, probably early in October.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF WOOL.

Arrangements have been made to dispose of the entire quantity of wool to Eisemann Bros., of Boston, Mass., at a price of $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, f.o.b. Regina, for wool prepared and packed according to the directions, "tags" to be sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. This price should net the producer between $16\frac{1}{4}$ and $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, depending upon the size of the flock and the distance from Regina, after deducting the cost of sacks and twine and freight to Regina.

The sheep breeders of the province made a good response to the offer of the department to market their wool; from twelve to thirteen thousand fleeces are now assured. The department has supplied special paper lined sacks and paper twine for tying fleeces, but the supply of these has now been exhausted, so that the department is no longer in a position to furnish any further consignments.

Considering that in the past many of the small breeders have received only from 8 to 10 cents per pound for their wool crop, and that this year the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association have disposed of their entire clip for 16 cents per pound from which they must deduct the cost of sacks and twine, the success of the experiment will be apparent. These prices could not have been obtained without having the small shipments properly prepared and gathered at a central point. The results are a triumph for co-operation. It is hoped that the Sheep Breeders' Association of the province may see their way to carry out a similar scheme next year.

AN AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

At a conference of representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments on March 26, the desirability of a quinquennial agricultural census was recognised and steps will be taken towards securing more uniform estimates for intercensal periods. While the scheme of co-operation between the Dominion and provincial governments has not been definitely decided upon, the necessity for such co-operation was generally recognised at the conference, and as a step in this direction Saskatchewan is sending out a number of men to take a complete agricultural census in thirty representative townships throughout the province. The necessary books of forms are printed and the work is now under way. In addition to its usefulness from a statistical standpoint, the data will be exceedingly valuable to those in charge of educational work, as they will furnish considerable food for thought and will be a guide in making possible changes in the methods at present followed.

AN ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK.

The Bureau of Information and Statistics has just issued a very attractive booklet on Saskatchewan. It is a departure from the usual publicity literature in that it is made up of some two hundred pictures taken throughout the province, representing agricultural, industrial, rural and urban life. Views of this nature tell the story more convincingly than the most optimistic account of the province's wonderful progress. Artistic sketches make a fine background for the pictures. The frontispiece shows what is now rarely seen, being an exact reproduction of the old Red River cart, all the parts of which were entirely of wood. The booklet also contains an autograph letter and signed picture of the Premier. There are views of the Parliament Buildings from without, and of the rotunda and legislature. There is also a picture of the Lieutenant Governor and of the ministers of the government. The last few pages contain a collection of facts about Saskatchewan.

The publication is of such an attractive design that those who receive it will be glad to preserve it for its artistic value alone, and for this reason it will receive much wider recognition and attract more attention than any

publication not illustrated. A supply has been sent to all steamship companies trading to Canadian ports, as well as to shipping and other agencies in Great Britain and the United States.

It is hoped that much valuable publicity will be secured to the province through this medium.

LAST WINTER'S CREAMERY WORK.

The winter season at the co-operative creameries supervised by the government closed on April 25. Below is given a summary of the make of butter for each month during the season, as compared with the previous winter season of 1912-13.

Month	Pounds Butter 1912-13	Pounds Butter 1913-14
November.....	24,462	33,172
December.....	14,420	26,859
January.....	9,487	24,756
February.....	12,449	34,733
March.....	22,652	57,705
April.....	29,262	58,124
Totals.....	112,732	235,349

This represents an average increase of 109 per cent. The largest percentage of increase at any one creamery was 141 per cent.; the lowest 27 per cent. The total increase was 122,617 pounds of butter.

The market conditions up to about the end of January were about the same as the previous year. For the months of February, March and April they were considerably lower, largely on account of the heavy stocks carried over and importations of New Zealand fresh grass butter, which a large portion of the trade now favours even at an advanced price. The only way to meet this competition is by the adoption of better methods in the production of milk and cream on the farm, together with improved transportation and storage facilities so that the fresh flavour of the butter will be a surety even if it is held for several months.

The future of Saskatchewan dairying is to a great extent dependent upon what can be done to meet competition within the next few years.

BUTTER BELOW STANDARD.

Recently a case came before the courts which may be interesting to both wholesale and retail dealers in butter. J. F. Singleton, Chief Dairy Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, making an inspection trip through Western Canada had occasion recently to lay information against a firm in Regina for having in their possession and offering for sale butter that contained over 16 per cent. of water. The butter had been furnished from a creamery in Brandon and when analysed showed over 19 per cent. of moisture. When the case came before the court the defendant asked for an adjournment for a week to permit him to communicate with the manufacturers. At the adjourned hearing the defendant pleaded

guilty and was fined \$10 and costs. The proceedings were taken under The Adulteration of Foods Act, under which the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer are alike responsible and liable if butter found in their possession and being offered for sale contains over 16 per cent. water, which is the limit allowed by law. The case in question will serve as a warning to all and should also tend to protect the consumer against such dishonest and unlawful practices on the part of the manufacturer, who is generally the guilty party. At the same time the dealer who is equally liable is likely to protect his business by satisfying himself of the nature of the produce he handles.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Wheat seeding in Saskatchewan was completed about May 19, except in a few districts where wet weather caused a delay of a week or so. On May 22 early sown wheat was from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches above ground. The weather and condition of the soil are now reported to be very satisfactory. All through the middle of May the weather got steadily warmer, and although the nights were cold, crops made good progress. All districts appear to have had showers and the soil is in good tilth.

With the present excellent weather all seeding should be practically completed by the first week in June. There may be a slight decrease in the wheat acreage, owing, as already stated, to delay by wet weather and to the fact that farmers did not run the risk of sowing wheat late. The oats acreage should show about 10 per cent. increase, barley about 10 per cent. and flax a possible decrease. However, this estimate is a very general one, and can only be accepted as such at this stage. The total acreage under all crops is not likely to show more than a 5 per cent. increase over last year, the increase in coarse grains being counterbalanced by a decrease in wheat in many districts. Very little grain is going in on stubble without some form of surface cultivation, and more land than usual will be summerfallowed. The south-west, which has recently been opened by railway, will show a marked increase in grain production.

INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

A series of institute meetings has been arranged for to be held at sixty-five points in the province. The meetings will be conducted by the five field representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and the municipal agricultural secretaries, assisted by some of the professors of the College of Agriculture.

At each one of the meetings some special branch of agriculture will be dealt with, instead of general subjects, such as "Better Farming" or "Mixed Farming." The speakers will give practical talks on the everyday problems of farming, so that every farmer attending the meetings is sure to receive many helpful suggestions.

Full particulars, giving the subject, time and place of the meetings, will be sent on application to the Director of Agricultural Extension, Saskatoon, or to Mr. H. N. Thompson, Department of Agriculture, Regina. The circuits of meetings will be widely published and in addition a circular regarding the matter has been distributed throughout the farming areas. The meetings are to commence on June 13.

INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS OF FEMALE LABOUR.

An inquiry is made by the Bureau of Labour into the rates of wages and the general working conditions of female workers throughout the province. A circular, containing a comprehensive list of questions, is being sent to employers of female labour in factories, stores and restaurants, and it is expected that much valuable data will result.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GAME BRANCH.

The annual report of Mr. F. Bradshaw, chief game guardian, for the year 1913 has been issued, and sportsmen and others concerned in game preservation will find it interesting reading.

The report deals very thoroughly with the game supply question. There are now 244 voluntary and 4 paid district game guardians, and the increasing number of convictions for various breaches of the game laws, of which there were 162 in 1913, would indicate that the law is being better enforced from year to year. A special word of thanks and acknowledgment is made to the members of the R.N.W.M. Police, to whose efforts is due a large proportion of the good results achieved.

Some complaint was made of the damage done to growing crops by ducks and geese, particularly in the Quill Lake district, but taking the province as a whole, it seems to be the general opinion that there were fewer of these wild fowl than formerly, and many of the game guardians advocate a still further reduction of the bag limit. Birds of the grouse family, however, appear to be holding their own, with the exception of the spruce grouse, commonly known as the partridge, which does not take care of itself as well as the prairie chicken.

Beaver are steadily increasing in many parts of the province, and in some places have done considerable damage by causing the flooding of hay lands. In such cases trapping is authorised by permit.

The number of foxes has greatly decreased, but the imposition of a heavy fee for exportation, under legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature, is expected to check this tendency.

Big game was reported plentiful in the more northern and unsettled parts of the province last season, and the wearing of white suits by all hunters resulted in there being absolutely no cases of those distressing accidental shootings which occurred occasionally in former years.

Included in the report is a valuable account of the work of Mr. H. Mitchell, provincial taxidermist. There are illustrations of the four beautiful groups which have been added to the museum. The institution suffered heavily from the cyclone, when many specimens of Saskatchewan's birds and animals were destroyed, which will cost much time and labour to replace. During the past year, however, the value of the museum as an educational factor has been greatly increased, by the addition of a long list of specimens. Every lover of nature can learn something by an inspection of the exhibits in the museum, and it is undoubtedly a great attraction to visitors to the Parliament Buildings, of whom over a thousand registered during the past year.

THE COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SALES.

Sittings of the above Commission have been arranged to take place at Prince Albert on Friday, June 19, and at Shellbrook on Saturday, June 20. Up to the time of writing these are the only dates which have been definitely decided upon, but the following points have been selected at which sittings will be held: Canora, Humboldt, North Battleford, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Wilkie, Rosetown, Kindersley, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Morse, Weyburn, Shaunavon and Carnduff. The dates of these sittings will be announced later.

The proceedings of this very important Commission will be followed with keen interest both by farmers and implement dealers, as there is scarcely anything which more vitally affects the whole business of agriculture than the matters into which the Commission is to inquire.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HAIL INSURANCE COMMISSION.

The first annual report of the Hail Insurance Commission has now been issued, and shows conclusively that in spite of the fact that the year 1913 was one of the worst in the history of hail insurance in this province, the scheme has proved quite successful in face of much adverse criticism and prophecies of failure. The report is an inspiring record of difficulties encountered and overcome.

The introduction to the report traces the movement which culminated in the establishment of co-operative hail insurance in Saskatchewan. The original suggestion of the Grain Growers' Association was for a tax of one and a half cents per acre and an indemnity of \$6. The wisdom of the changes made to a tax of four cents and an indemnity of \$5 was made apparent, as in spite of these substantial changes the approved claims reached only some \$37,000 less than the aggregate amount of the assessment. As an evidence of the inherent soundness of the scheme, it may be mentioned that other provinces are adopting it. The Alberta government's scheme will be in operation this year, and the Union of Rural Municipalities of Manitoba indorsed a similar scheme for that province.

Each of the three commissioners have made a separate report of the work of the year, and each of them lay stress on the difficulties which arise when rural municipalities do not or cannot pay in the full amount of their assessments to the commission. On account of the default of some municipalities in this respect, claims amounting to \$126,472.62 remained unpaid at the end of the year. The amount due from these municipalities, however, is \$136,027.57. The commission is not allowed by the law to borrow money to pay claims, so that unless prompt remittances are made prompt payment of claims is impossible. The commission were forced to adopt the policy of paying all claims in full in the municipalities that had paid in full, taking them in rotation as they paid in.

Up to the time of writing eleven new rural municipalities have notified the commission of their intention to come under the provisions of The Hail Insurance Act, making a total of 126 rural municipalities which will be protected in 1914. Several amendments have been made to the Act, all of which tend to overcome some of the minor difficulties in its working,

and will result in better satisfaction to all concerned. One of the most important of these is the provision that the inspector in adjusting a claim must see the farmer or his agent and obtain his written concurrence in the award, and allows the farmer to appeal against the award on payment of a fee for each quarter section to be reinspected. This fee will be returned in case the farmer's contention for higher damage is sustained.

The scheme on the whole has undoubtedly worked out satisfactorily and the commissioners make an appeal to the farmers to exercise patience and give the scheme a fair trial before condemning it. The mere fact that the plan has been so successful in such a bad year for hail as 1913 was, augurs well for the future, and with the amendments which have been made it is confidently anticipated that an even better showing will be made in the coming season.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

During the month of May the Local Government Board has granted authorisation to local authorities for the issue of loans amounting to \$486,050, distributed as follows:

1 city.....	\$ 31,000
4 towns.....	53,000
4 villages.....	6,150
15 rural municipalities.....	87,000
46 school districts.....	107,300
35 rural telephone companies.....	201,600
	\$486,050

The applications to the board aggregated a much greater amount, but many were reduced and others entirely refused in accordance with the policy of the board to authorise no loans, the purposes of which are found after careful inquiry not to be absolutely necessary.

The board hopes by strict adherence to this policy to conserve the borrowing powers of municipalities with a view to insuring their application to legitimate necessities only and with due regard to future requirements.

The board has undertaken the management of the sinking funds of several local authorities, and is prepared to purchase for the investment of these funds debentures of school districts for which such prices will be paid as the market warrants from time to time.

While the board is carefully avoiding unduly entering into competition with the regular dealers in municipal securities, there is no doubt but that its operations in this direction will have the effect of obtaining better prices by the rural school districts for the debentures issued by them.

VITAL STATISTICS, APRIL, 1914.

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Regina.....	91	31	28
Moose Jaw.....	54	37	14
Saskatoon.....	67	28	18
Prince Albert.....	33	11	18
North Battleford.....	11	10	7
Weyburn.....	12	7	3
Swift Current.....	..	..	..
Rest of Province.....	268 802	124 297	88 293
Total, April, 1914.....	1,070	421	381
Total, April, 1913.....	969	342	329

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Officials should be addressed by designation and not by name.

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THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT HUMBOLDT.

The contract for the construction of the court house and land titles office building at Humboldt has been let to the Parsons Construction Company for the sum of \$80,000. This is the second of the government's combined court house and land titles office buildings, and it will be very similar in style and construction to the building now being erected at Swift Current, although not quite so large. The work will be commenced immediately, so that the building, which is badly needed, will be available at as early a date as possible.

MR. BROWN LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Ernest Brown, deputy minister of public works, left for England on sick leave on June 15. Mr. Brown has been in poor health for some considerable time, but it is hoped that the complete change and thorough rest, together with the treatment of a London specialist, will soon restore his former health. He expects to be absent some three months.

ADDITIONS TO THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

On account of the rapid increase in the number of male patients at the hospital for the insane at Battleford, it has been deemed advisable to add to the building. The portion now devoted to female patients is at present amply large enough, but it has become evident that by the time the addition is finished the extra accommodation for male patients will be in demand. Plans have therefore been prepared by the Department of Public Works, and the contract for construction has been let to the Saskatchewan Building and Construction Company, the builders of the main building, who were able to tender at an exceptionally low figure on account of having so much of their plant still on the ground. The plans have been made for an additional three units, of which it is intended to construct only one for the present. The external appearance of the new part will be practically the same as the present building, but the interior has been slightly rearranged to facilitate the handling of the patients. The same scheme will be followed for the completion of this wing and for other additions which may be found necessary in the future.

Another work which is to be put in hand immediately is the construction of a warehouse, with provision for a refrigerating plant and for storage of the large amount of goods and provisions which are required for the running of the institution. A portion of the warehouse will be used for a tailor's shop, for the making and repairing of the patients' clothing.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

VILLAGES.

During June the following villages were organised: Admiral, Ponteix, Cadillac, Dollard and Sifton. The latter is a flourishing community not far from Regina, being situated on the Bulyea branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Long Lake. The other villages mentioned are all on the Weyburn-Lethbridge railway, which is opening up a new country midway between the international boundary and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The village of Shaunavon, which has now more than twice the number required for town incorporation is applying for a higher status which will undoubtedly be granted. This community is a wonderful example of municipal growth, for in ten months it sprung from bare prairie to a village of eleven hundred souls.

North Regina is another village in point of numbers which might easily be raised to the elevation of a town, although application has not yet been made for the change. This village is attached to the city of Regina on its north-west corner, and came into existence only on February 7 last. It is stated that notwithstanding a certain falling off in the building business throughout the province, during the first six months of the year over one hundred new houses were built in the village. It will doubtless be amongst the towns of Saskatchewan next year.

Upon petition of the people directly concerned the village of Fuller has changed its name to Marengo. It is situated between Kindersley and the Alberta boundary.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The Department of Municipal Affairs is constantly in receipt of individual inquiries desiring to know in what manner the payment of taxes could be enforced other than by the tax enforcement return. Many desired a more speedy method, and wished to distrain or sue in those cases where men quite able to pay the taxes neglect the notices and refuse to contribute to the upkeep of the local needs of the community. In order to supply this demand on the part of many municipal secretary treasurers, the department issued a circular letter of instructions and suggestions relative to the securing of taxes by distraining or suing persistent delinquents. The instructions were careful to include a suggestion that proceedings should not be instituted where real hardship would result. It is recognised that as in other countries where municipalities have existed for many years, taxpayers are not allowed to have their assessments in arrears, and that for the credit of the municipality and the general progress of the community the prompt payment of assessments is an absolute necessity. The letter in full is as follows:

To the Secretary Treasurers of all Rural Municipalities:

In connection with the important work of collecting taxes due to your office, I would suggest that so far as possible you would have the ratepayers of the municipality arrange to pay their assessments while current and not allow their taxes to fall into arrears. Those who receive tax notices should promptly forward the amounts requested as they have had in each case several months to prepare for the payment. As in older provinces, your taxpayers should form the habit of clearing assessments without delay. The progress of your municipality depends largely on those who are legally bound to support it by contributing taxes, which will be spent for roads and other public improvements to be used by the settlers.

Discretion and sound judgment should characterise the enforcing of the collection of taxes. No undue hardship should be brought to bear upon one who is in actual distress.

There are three methods of securing taxes which may be adopted, namely: by suing the delinquent, by distraining on his goods and chattels and by forfeiture proceedings against his land.

With reference to section 309 of The Rural Municipality Act providing for the recovery of taxes by suit, it may be stated that its application results very often in the prompt payment of taxes, particularly in those cases where there are no goods or chattels available for distress proceedings. In this connection your attention is directed to The Small Debts Recovery Act, being chapter 31 of the Statutes of 1913 (copies of which can be secured from the government printer, Regina), which affords a ready means for the recovery of taxes by suit where the amount or balance claimed does not exceed \$50.

Regarding section 308 of The Rural Municipality Act, any goods and chattels owned by or in the possession of any occupant of the land as well as any goods and chattels belonging to the person assessed, anywhere in the municipality may be seized and sold for unpaid taxes. The distraint may be made either by the secretary treasurer himself or by someone of the age of twenty-one years or over duly authorised by him in writing, which authority he should show if required to do so, and if it is necessary to make a seizure, the person making it should, after formally seizing the property, make an inventory of the same, a copy of which, with a written notice that the property is taken for distress for the municipality, should be delivered either to the person himself or left with some grown-up person on the premises. In making an entry to effect the seizure an outer door of any building whatever must not be broken open. The goods seized should be removed to some safe place of the location of which the person whom the distress is levied upon should be informed, or the said goods may be left in possession of the party himself if there is no danger of being removed by him, or if necessary a person should be placed in charge of the goods thus seized. They should be advertised for sale by auction, notice of which sale should be posted in five conspicuous places in the municipality. The sale must not be held until at least ten days after the posting of the notices.

Only sufficient property should be sold to pay the taxes and costs, and any other goods which may have been seized should be returned. If there is any surplus money after the payment of the taxes and costs, it is to be returned to the owner, if known, or if there is any dispute about the right of the money, it should be paid by the secretary treasurer to the clerk of the district court.

In case of a purchaser at a sale of goods or chattels distrained for taxes, if the distress and sale was made in accordance with section 308 of The Rural Municipality Act, the purchaser at such sale would take the goods or chattels free from lien or mortgage. According to subsection 4 of section 308 of The Rural Municipality Act if such property were sold for more than the amount of the taxes and costs the surplus would require to be paid to the clerk of the district court to be dealt with as provided in the said subsection.

With regard to the machine of an implement company against which the company holds a lien for unpaid purchase money and which is sold consequent upon distress for taxes it would appear that the lien would, assuming such distress and sale had been made in accordance with the provisions of the Act, no longer attach to such machine in the hands of a purchaser at such sale, but the implement company would be entitled to lay claim to any surplus beyond the amount of taxes and costs resulting from the sale of the machine.

With reference to school lands which have been sold by the Dominion government, I beg to say that the person purchasing these is liable to taxation, but the enforcement of the payment can be carried on only by distraint or suit; and as the taxes levied against one owner cannot be recovered from the person to whom the original contract is assigned, it is advisable that you should make a special effort to have all such taxes collected in the year in which they are levied, not allowing them to accumulate.

The attached forms which are "Notice of Distress," "Notice of Sale of Goods Distrained for Taxes" and "Schedule to Chapter 51 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan 1909" may assist in your work.

Your obedient servant,

J. N. BAYNE,

Deputy Minister.

CONFERENCE ON CITY PLANNING.

The sixth annual international conference on city planning was held at Toronto on May 25, 26 and 27. The Conservation Commission of Canada, of which Hon. Clifford Sifton is chairman, was affiliated with the conference and extended hospitality to the delegates, who included men from practically every state of the Union and from every province in Canada. The minister and deputy minister of municipal affairs and the director of surveys, all of the Saskatchewan government, attended on behalf of the province. The conference was opened by Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, who was followed by an address by Hon. Clifford Sifton. Many bright and interesting papers were given by specialists, amongst whom was Mr. Thomas Adams, of Great Britain's Local Government Board, who came from London for the express purpose of attending the conference. All phases of city planning and housing were dealt with. The discussions were not long, as the papers were limited to from ten to twenty minutes, and speakers thereafter to three minutes each, the large attendance making the above restrictions necessary. A model Town Planning Act was submitted to the delegates, but did not meet with unanimous approval, and owing largely to the representations made by Saskatchewan's Minister of Municipal Affairs, was held for further consideration. The conference is doing a great work on the American continent, in relieving conditions which so often obtain in the poorer portions of a city or town, and in eliminating slums and crowded streets where manhood and womanhood are dwarfed mentally and physically.

CONVENTION OF THE UNION OF SASKATCHEWAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities (representing villages, towns and cities) held its ninth annual convention at Moose Jaw on June 24, 25 and 26. It was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, who in an interesting address showed that he was close to the municipal interests of Saskatchewan, and that as one who was here from the beginning of the development of the North-West Territories, he had kept closely in touch with the progress of our urban as well as our rural municipal institutions. Mayor Pascoe, of Moose Jaw, welcomed the delegates, and this gracious reception was responded to by Mayor Millar, of Indian Head. Formal reports from President Pope and Secretary Heal followed, showing

that the Union was in splendid condition and that it had accomplished much since the last meeting at Indian Head. The address of Mr. J. N. Bayne followed, in which he congratulated the Union on its usefulness and stated amongst other things that the delegates had only to compare the resolutions of the Union with the municipal legislation of the last few years to show the impress which the former had on the province and the power which it exercised for improving municipal welfare. Mr. H. T. Crosby gave an interesting illustrated address on municipal engineering in smaller centres, while at the evening session a particularly interesting though technical paper was given by Mr. S. P. Grosch, of the local government board, on sinking funds. The next session was opened by an address from Hon. George Langley, who impressed upon the delegates the necessity of urban centres acting in unison with the rural areas surrounding them. He pointed out in no uncertain terms the necessity under present day conditions of preparing to secure wealth from the soil instead of borrowing it. An interesting paper on fire prevention was read by Mr. R. J. McLean, and afterwards the various resolutions relative to municipal law were considered. At the closing session it was decided by popular vote to hold the next session at the town of Humboldt. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mr. H. C. Pope, Moose Jaw; Vice President—Mr. O. J. Godfrey, Indian Head; Secretary Treasurer—Mr. W. F. Heal, Moose Jaw; Executive Committee—Dr. Bayly, Moose Jaw; Mr. Blair, Regina; Mr. Leslie, Saskatoon; Mr. Argue, Swift Current; Mr. Dixon, North Battleford; Mayor McTaggart, Weyburn; Alderman Woodward, Prince Albert.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations for high school diplomas and for junior and senior matriculation began at 123 centres in the province on Monday, June 22. Approximately 3,255 candidates wrote this year as compared with 2,239 in 1913.

The Grade VIII examination (examination for entrance to high schools) began at 223 centres on Thursday, June 25. About 3,230 candidates wrote on this examination as compared with 2,350 in 1913.

The board of sub-examiners in connection with the high school examinations met at Regina on Friday, July 3, and that for the Grade VIII examinations at Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton and Saskatoon on the same date. It is expected that the results of the examinations will be announced during the last week of July. Nearly 300 examiners will be at work for two weeks valuing the answer papers.

NORMAL SCHOOL SESSIONS.

Sessions of the provincial normal school for the training of teachers for first, second and third class certificates will open at Regina and Saskatoon on Thursday, August 20.

Graduates in Arts from Canadian or other British universities and persons holding first class teachers' diplomas will be admitted to the first class session provided they have reached the prescribed age, namely, nineteen and eighteen years for men and women respectively.

To be admitted to the second class session applicants must hold at least second class teachers' diplomas, have taken third class or equivalent normal school training, and have had at least one year's experience in teaching. The age qualification is the same as for first class.

To be admitted to the third class session persons must hold at least third class teachers' diplomas and must be eighteen and seventeen years of age for men and women respectively.

Persons taking the first and second class course will be granted certificates corresponding to the class of the course taken, and such certificates will eventually be made permanent. Those taking the third class session will be granted third class certificates valid for two years.

Forms of application for admission to any of the above sessions may be had from the Deputy Minister of Education, Regina, Sask.

PHYSICAL TRAINING COURSE.

The Department of Education has arranged with the Militia Department for summer courses for qualification of teachers leading to the physical training grade B certificate with a view to giving to certificated teachers who have not yet qualified an opportunity to do so. These courses will be held at Regina and Saskatoon, beginning July 5, and are the regular thirty hour courses which all teachers are required to take under agreement of the Department of Education with the Executive Council of the Strathcona Trust. A bonus of \$15 will be paid to each teacher successfully completing the course. Teachers who are taking the short course in agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, will be able to take the physical training course at the same time. Applications may be sent to Major Keefer, Saskatoon, or to the Deputy Minister of Education, Regina.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

The high school course of study and regulations for the year 1914-15 have been issued and sent to the teachers in the province doing high school work. The list of text books for 1914-15 and the new regulations of the department have been sent to every school in the province.

NEW SCHOOL REGISTER.

The new school register has been issued by the Department of Education and is now in the hands of the secretary treasurer of every district in the province. It contains all the blank forms for returns required by the department in connection with the payment of school grants, and will be a great convenience to teachers and school officials. The register just issued is for 1914. A new register for 1915 will be issued in December, and sent to the various districts. Only registers issued by the department should hereafter be used.

NEW DISTRICTS.

On June 1 a new high school district was established at Wilkie.

During the first six months this year there have been established 216 new school districts, including one Protestant separate school district. During the same period in 1913, 183 school districts were established.

CERTIFICATES.

The following schedule indicates a very gratifying increase in the number of fully qualified teachers employed in the schools of the province:

CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MAY 31, 1914.

Class of certificate	1912	1913	1914
Provisional.....	648	526	348
Third Class.....	299	317	428
Interim Second Class.....	93	122	130
Interim First Class.....	25	49	47
Interim High School.....	9	21	18
Permanent Second Class.....	16	19	89
Permanent First Class.....	2	6	18
Permanent High School.....	0	1	3
Collegiate.....	3	2	1
Interim Kindergarten.....	1	2	1
Permanent Kindergarten.....	1	0	1
	<u>1,097</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>1,084</u>

That the supply of qualified teachers is becoming more nearly equal to the demand is evidenced by the very great decrease in the number of provisional certificates or permits issued. It is probable that trained teachers will be available for nearly all the schools opening for the second term.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The first annual report of the superintendent of Insurance is now in the press, and will be ready for distribution in the near future. It will contain a general review of insurance in the Province of Saskatchewan, the detailed financial statements of all the provincial licensees, a statement of the premium income and losses of all insurance companies, the names of all companies licensed in the province and a list of agents who have secured certificates of authority up to and including June 22.

Recently the superintendents of insurance of the four western provinces held a conference at Calgary with a view of making recommendations to their respective ministers in order that uniformity in laws and regulations might mark the insurance codes of the western provinces. One of the most important features of the conference was the drafting of a standard fire policy.

THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

TEACHERS' HELP SOLICITED.

It will be seen by the following circular that the Bureau of Health is asking school teachers to aid in the spread of sanitary knowledge. Particular attention should be given to the last paragraph of the letter, and it is hoped that all teachers will occasionally give lessons in matters of hygiene, so that the rising generation may have at least an elementary grounding in questions so vitally affecting the welfare of a community.

To all school teachers:

I again solicit your co-operation in asking you to impart to your scholars, as you have opportunity, some simple directions as to how disease is contracted and spread, and how it can be avoided.

For your perusal, enclosed are copies of bulletins on typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox, from which you will be able to point out the best preventive measures which should be employed against infection.

Personal cleanliness is of primary importance as the chief factor, not only to healthy life, but also as the best antidote against germs.

I would particularly bring to your notice the new legislation relating to drinking cups and towels, the provisions of which will have a beneficial effect on the health of children, especially as the common use of such articles have been proved to convey the germs of foul and insidious diseases.

As a means of spreading a knowledge of hygiene, there is no better way than impressing the young of all that pertains to their physical and moral wellbeing, and your assistance in giving some elementary instructions will materially aid in the preservation of the general public health.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In a recent issue of THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY intimation was made that the proposed regulations governing the preparation of plans for the installation and extension of waterworks, sewerage and sewage disposal systems had been completed and that draft copies were being mailed to all municipal and consulting engineers identified with public health works in this province, in order that they might have an opportunity of making any suggestions on behalf of municipalities for which they were acting.

Judging from the terms of the replies received by the Commissioner of Public Health the proposed regulations will prove very beneficial to all parties concerned and particularly to municipalities, inasmuch as the latter will be protected against the costly mistakes of inexperience. It is only necessary to mention one instance to show the need for the fullest inquiry into proposed works by the Bureau of Public Health.

A certain town in this province some three or four years ago installed a system of water mains. At that time, it was not considered necessary for the Bureau of Public Health to inquire into every detail of the scheme, the main features being approved and the construction being left to the judgment of the engineer. In the case above mentioned, however, it was found that the pipes were not laid deep enough in the ground, resulting in the entire distribution system freezing up and necessitating the relaying of the mains at a greater depth.

A glance through the new regulations will show how the interests of municipalities are protected on every hand. Information has to be supplied to the bureau on every feature which would be taken into consideration by a competent consulting or municipal engineer, and if such information is not satisfactory, the construction of the works cannot be started.

The regulations have been approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and are now in force. They are divided into six sections as follows:

1. Introductory(explanatory of the procedure in obtaining approval).
2. Waterworks.
3. Sanitary sewerage.
4. Storm sewerage.
5. Sewage disposal.
6. General.

Copies are being sent to all municipalities in the province.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR PROVINCIAL GAOL.

The Commissioner of Public Health has been asked to co-operate with the Public Works Department by having the engineer of the Bureau of Public Health take charge of the design and construction of a sewage treatment plant for the new provincial gaol. The plans for the work are already well under way, and the processes of treatment will include the precipitation of the solids, and their retention in a separate compartment for a period of six months; the spraying of the settled liquid upon beds of crushed stone by automatic travelling distributors; the retention of the humus unloaded from the filter beds in a tank of special design, and the disinfection of the effluent from the latter tank by the application of chlorine.

The whole installation will be practically self cleansing and will require a minimum of attention. Work should be started on this plant within a few weeks.

The much encountered difficulty of finding a watercourse into which to run the treated sewage has been met with at the gaol, and it will be necessary to provide for the effluent finding its way into the subsoil after treatment. As the gaol is located in the vicinity of the catchment area for the city of Regina waterworks system, it is of the greatest importance that the plant installed should provide a high standard of treatment.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Mr. Spencer Page contributes the following account of the recent conference at Memphis, Tenn., which he attended in his official capacity.

"The Forty-first National Conference of Charities and Corrections held its annual meeting at Memphis, Tenn., during the first half of the month of May. As superintendent of neglected children for this province, it was my privilege to attend this conference, and this being the second occasion on which I had the opportunity to do so, I found that with the experience gained last year, that it was possible to gather far more information concerning the work undertaken by this department.

"The question of rescue work amongst children is always given a very prominent place at these conferences. One question which caused a good deal of discussion was the policy of boarding children in private homes as opposed to the free adoption of children into the family. The general opinion was that both had many advantages and that the boarding of children in private homes gave the institution which placed them there a much more real supervision and control over the child, which in some cases is absolutely necessary.

"Two questions, which are somewhat akin, viz., the desertion of families by the father and husband, and the desertion by fathers of their illegitimate children, both brought forth considerable discussion, and in

neither case did there seem to be much hope of making the delinquent man responsible for the children.

"Mr. A. J. McKelway, who has had very special work to do in connection with the National Child Labour Committee, United States of America, reported that a very great advance had been made throughout the United States in this line. This is not a question that presses seriously in our life in Western Canada, but it is one that will always require to be seriously watched and guarded against.

"The question of misdemeanants both while in prison and after their release, produced a very interesting report and the discussion by Mr. W. H. Whitaker, who is the superintendent of the prison farm for the district of Columbia, United States of America, and by Dr. Gilmore, who has charge of the farm at Guelph, Ont., was extremely interesting and enlightening. The wonderful story which was told by the Hon. Mr. Hanna, last year at Winnipeg concerning the success of the farms at Guelph, Port Arthur and other places in Ontario was supported by the very striking story told by Mr. Whitaker of the work being done for the district of Columbia, United States of America. There is a large tract of almost worthless land which has been taken in charge by the prison authorities, buildings erected, land cleared and a large number of stock of all kinds accumulated, and the fact made plain that a very large proportion of the misdemeanants who come under the hands of the law can be very much raised from the level to which they have sunk by scientific and conscientious treatment on the part of the authorities.

"The question of the defective is, I think, now recognised as one of the main questions which have to be faced by society in general. The work of the National Committee of the United States of America on Mental Hygiene has aroused attention to the fact that epilepsy, insanity and feeble mindedness are really three closely connected factors of one great problem. The colony plan, which is the practical method of segregated care for the feeble minded and epileptic, is being generally accepted not only for them but for many other classes. Several present experiments with industrial communities of the kind were briefly mentioned. Segregation is rapidly gaining public approval. It needs only to be understood to be accepted everywhere. That a colony, as the permanent home of the trained imbecile and moron, is not life imprisonment but on the contrary gives them the happiest and freest life that is available for them is a fact that needs to be popularised everywhere, as being best for the defectives and immensely so for the community. This is one question that apparently has not yet been much considered in Canada, as Ontario is the first province that is making any attempt to carry this into effect. Any one who has visited one of these successful segregated colonies, such as the one at Fairbault, in Minnesota, can only agree with the fact that these persons are living the very happiest and freest life that is possible for them.

"A very valuable paper on the medical study of juvenile delinquents was read by Dr. Healy, whose long experience with the juvenile court of Chicago makes him almost the final authority on this matter on this continent. Figures produced by him were extremely convincing, that a very large proportion of the boys who return to the juvenile court after detention or probation are really feeble minded, and as such are not wholly responsible for their actions. A very large proportion of them should really be permanently detained in one of the above mentioned colonies.

"Judge Addams, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is a recognised authority on juvenile court work, strongly favoured the creation of special classes for defectives in the public schools with assistance from the state in defraying increased expenses to the school system. This plan not only insured the proper teaching, but makes it to the advantage of the local authorities to find the children who need the special assistance. The sum of \$500 a year for each class so opened was suggested as a reasonable grant from the state to the local school authority."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE BETTER FARMING TRAIN.

The better farming train has been a gratifying success in every way, and the train has been run punctually according to schedule without any meetings having been missed. Large attendances have been the rule, the highest up to the time of writing having been at Swift Current, where some 1,200 were present. The average daily attendance has been from 800 to 1,200 at the three meetings.

Hon. Mr. Motherwell accompanied the train during the first week, and spoke daily to interested crowds. Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mrs. Scott, went with the train during the third week of the tour, and many members of the staffs of the department and the college of agriculture and the experimental farms visited the train for longer or shorter periods in order to further the work of their particular branches. Mrs. Motherwell joined in the work of the household science department during the week, her work being afterwards carried on by Mrs. H. N. Thompson. In the special car devoted to women's interests there was always a good attendance, generally from 75 up to 200, or the full capacity of the car. It was found necessary to start a special department for the school children, so great was the attendance.

The only complaint of the farmers was that there was scarcely enough time to cover all the points of interest, but this, of course, was unavoidable under the circumstances. The experiment as a whole, however, has been so successful as a means of conveying information to those who would otherwise be hard to reach that the department contemplates running a similar train next year over both the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railways. It is felt that in thus bringing the knowledge of the College of Agriculture and the assistance of the Department of Agriculture to the people, the results achieved give a splendid return for the money expenditure, and their efforts were apparently highly appreciated by those interested.

The following are the remaining dates and places of meeting:

July 11—Morning at Guernsey, afternoon at Lanigan, evening at Jansen.
 July 13—Morning at Wynyard, afternoon at Elfros, evening at Foam Lake.
 July 14—Morning at Lockwood, afternoon at Nokomis, evening at Govan.
 July 15—Morning at Strassburg, afternoon at Bulyea, evening at Silton.
 July 16—Morning at Craven, afternoon at Keddleston, evening at Holdfast.
 July 17—Morning at Liberty, afternoon at Imperial, evening at Amazon.
 July 18—Morning at Young, afternoon at Colonsay.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Up to the present time some 200 head of cattle, male and female, have been distributed by the department, at a cost of some \$23,000. This is barely half the number it is expected to ship. The points supplied to date are Lloydminster, North Battleford, Lumsden, Duval, and several others, making in all ten carloads, and of these twenty-six were males and the balance females.

Quite a large number of orders for sheep have been received by the department, and the first shipment of range ewes will be made during the first week of July.

The live stock on the better farming train attracted a great deal of attention. They were supplied by the College of Agriculture in every case except the stallion Glendale Squire, owned by Mr. Robert Sinton, of Regina, which was kindly lent for the occasion.

A warning note must be sounded in regard to hog cholera, which is again prevalent in the province, although not more so than last year. It is desired to impress on all farmers who suspect the presence of this disease that they should immediately get into communication either with the Dominion Health of Animals Branch, Regina, or with the Department of Agriculture here, so that the authorities may have a chance to grapple with the disease before an epidemic becomes serious.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS BRANCH.

At the time of writing, consignments of wool are rapidly arriving at the temporary warehouse in Regina, and it is expected that the whole will have been received and reshipped to the purchasers, Messrs. Eisemann Bros., of Boston, by July 10. The great majority of the consignments are arriving in good shape, the producers having been careful to observe the directions given by the department.

Inquiry is being made of all co-operative organisations regarding the exact nature and extent of the business they have done. In addition, the services of the department's field representatives have been enlisted, and they have been instructed to call upon each of these associations and make a detailed report, so that a mass of very useful information should result.

Up to date some eighty-five associations have been registered, considerably more than was anticipated, indicating that there is a general recognition amongst the farming community of the benefits to be derived from co-operative effort.

THE CONVENTION OF AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES AND WEED INSPECTORS.

The convention of agricultural secretaries and weed inspectors, which closed on Friday, June 12, can be said to have been a success in every particular.

It is felt that the farmers of the province will to a great extent look to the agricultural secretaries for leadership and guidance in their efforts to solve the many difficult problems with which they are confronted in every phase of agriculture, and therefore a great effort was made to lay before the convention as much as possible, in the short time at their disposal, of the conclusions and ideas of recognised experts in all the varying lines of agricultural work.

The attendance throughout the convention was all that could have been desired, and together with the close attention and the questions asked during the course of each lecture, was ample evidence of the interest taken in agricultural work. All agricultural secretaries were present, with the exception of four or five. A number of municipal councils were represented for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the actual work of agricultural secretaries, and probably twelve or fifteen reeves, councillors and secretary treasurers visited the convention for a few days each. The average attendance was about 80, 130 rural municipalities being represented.

During the convention the agricultural secretaries held a special meeting and appointed a temporary advisory board consisting of Messrs. J. M. Pratt (Rural Municipality 313), T. Domaille (Rural Municipality 221), Sidney Boot (Rural Municipality 136), S. Walker (Rural Municipality 101), and A. Beckett, of Baring. These men met and framed a number of recommendations which took the form of a constitution of an organisation to be known as "The Saskatchewan Association of Agricultural Secretaries," and a meeting was called by the temporary executive. The recommendations of the committee were accepted and the following officers appointed:

President—H. S. Smith, Rural Municipality No. 168.

Secretary—T. Domaille, Rural Municipality No. 221.

Committee—Sidney Boot, Waldeck; William Brown, Dundurn; C. N. Graville, Portreeve.

The main object of this association is to bring to the attention of the College of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and the Experimental Farms of the province the particular needs of the members of the association; the feeling being that this could be done to better advantage through an organisation than by individual representations.

CROP CONDITIONS AND ESTIMATED ACREAGE OF GRAIN CROPS FOR 1914.

The preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture of the acreage under the four principal grain crops this year prepared by the Statistics Branch, shows an increase of 2.59 per cent. on last year's total acreage. The increase in the oats and barley acreage is not so large as anticipated, the largest percentage of increase being in those districts with the smallest acreage.

Wheat shows an increase of 243,273 acres or 4.22 per cent. The largest increases have taken place in districts 2, 3 and 6. Oats have increased by 154,049 acres or 5.84 per cent. This increase is applied very generally over the province. There has not been as much barley sown as expected. The total increase is only 2.07 or 6,360 acres. A general decrease has taken place in flax. The acreage this year is placed at 814,720 acres, a decrease of 15.75 per cent. or 152,417 acres.

The information on which this estimate is based was in many cases supplied by correspondents before the seeding of coarse grains and flax was completed. The figures respecting these grains, and therefore the total also, may be revised later. The estimated acreage of wheat will not be revised.

Grain Crop Acreages.

District	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1. South Eastern.....	1,630,888	698,486	101,457	207,250
2. South Central.....	1,091,535	417,441	16,897	273,160
3. South Western.....	428,518	126,699	10,453	39,112
4. East Central.....	377,877	557,100	74,282	21,733
5. Central.....	1,502,346	508,219	53,899	110,146
6. West Central.....	608,348	205,606	13,740	150,443
7. North Eastern.....	27,109	57,276	10,871	4,318
8. North Central.....	185,054	118,075	20,225	4,146
9. North Western.....	152,847	103,709	11,713	4,412
Totals.....	6,003,522	2,792,611	313,537	814,720

Acreages of 1914 and 1913.

	1914	1913	Percentage of difference
Wheat.....	6,003,522	5,760,249	4.22 inc.
Oats.....	2,792,611	2,638,562	5.84 "
Barley.....	313,537	307,177	2.07 "
Flax.....	814,720	967,137	15.75 dec.
Totals.....	9,924,390	9,673,125	2.59 inc.

SEEDING OPERATIONS.

Wheat seeding started about April 15 and was completed about May 19. This spring the snow disappeared quickly and the weather remained cold until May. Snow and rain fell between the first and eleventh of May in eastern Saskatchewan and delayed wheat seeding fully a week. Very little rain fell in the west and seeding was more rapid. The weather became quite warm the last two weeks of May and continued warm in June.

The crops on the lighter lands of the west were suffering from lack of moisture when rains on and around June 4, 7 and 11 brought relief. Although patchy and uneven in some districts of the western section of the province the crops generally are now looking healthy and making good progress. Less grain was sown on stubble and more land is being summer-fallowed. There is a tendency towards more careful preparation of the land. Farmers are learning the lesson that better tillage is well repaid.

This year they had their summerfallows in a condition that has not been equalled in previous years.

The process of change towards mixed farming is gradually if slowly taking place and will undoubtedly result in a more permanent and stable form of farming. All of Saskatchewan is not suited to the same types of mixed farming, but the grain areas are bound to be advantageously affected either by the increased raising of stock in some parts of the province or the increasing feeding of them in others. Abandoned farms are being retaken and a greater feeling of security prevails amongst the agricultural community.

The wheat is now well advanced, and some early fields are already beginning to head out.

NOTES FROM THE GAME BRANCH.

Since the passage of the legislation at the last session regarding the exportation of live foxes, the department has been successful in collecting a large amount of revenue in fees. The records show that up to the end of June 342 cross foxes and 67 black or silver foxes were exported, these animals being worth at a very conservative estimate about \$275,000. The export fee for the cross foxes is \$15 each, and for the black and silver foxes \$100 each.

This year, for the first time, fur dealers are making returns to the provincial government of all furs bought and sold. The records are not yet complete, but still the information thus acquired is very valuable. The returns furnish a correct indication of the scarcity or otherwise of any particular kind of fur bearing animal, and would serve as a reliable guide in case any alterations of the game law were contemplated. For instance, it would appear that otter, marten and fisher are very scarce, as few dealers report having obtained any of these skins, and it would therefore seem advisable that these animals should be protected. On the other hand there seems to have been a very good catch of muskrats. Next year the returns will be more complete and therefore, of course, more valuable, as by that time all dealers, both large and small, will have been licensed.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the well known naturalist, was commissioned, with Mr. Maxwell Graham, Chief of the Animals Division of the Dominion Parks Board, to inquire into the difficult question of the preservation of antelope on the western prairies. These gentlemen after much inquiry selected several suitable locations for a reserve. Possibly some of the animals may be placed in large fenced parks on these lands. No definite decision, however, has yet been arrived at but it is generally recognised that the whole question of their preservation bristles with difficulties. Antelope are so nervous that it is impossible to rear them in captivity. However, it is pleasing to note that something will probably be done in the near future, as these beautiful animals are rapidly becoming extinct.

THE COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SALES.

The first session of the above commission was held according to schedule at Prince Albert on June 19, and to judge by the keen interest displayed by the public the appointment of the commission will be very welcome, as it will afford many farmers an opportunity to ventilate some of the disadvantages and disabilities which they appear to encounter in their dealings with the implement manufacturers.

The meeting of the commission held at Shellbrook on June 20 was even more enthusiastic and full of interest, and the town hall was packed to overflowing.

There is no doubt that a great deal of most valuable information will be gathered at these sessions, which will throw light on a much debated question. Our readers will readily understand that it is impossible for THE PUBLIC SERVICE MONTHLY to offer any comment on the evidence, as the commissioners, who will hear both sides of the story, are the only parties qualified to extract true conclusions from the mass of testimony offered.

The following notice, giving the schedule of future meetings, is being given wide publicity:

"Public notice is hereby given that the Executive Council of Saskatchewan, having caused a commission to issue under the great seal of the province, directing and empowering commissioners to inquire into every aspect of the question concerning the sale of farm machinery and other requisites of the farm, and any other matters incidental thereto, the commissioners have fixed the following times and places for the holding of sittings, when evidence will be heard from any persons wishing to attend:

Regina.....	Monday and Tuesday, July 20 and 21.
Weyburn.....	Wednesday, July 22.
Carnduff.....	Thursday afternoon, July 23.
Moose Jaw.....	Monday afternoon, July 27, and Tuesday morning, July 28.
Morse.....	Tuesday afternoon and evening, July 28.
Swift Current.....	Wednesday, July 29.
Shaunavon.....	Thursday, July 30.
Yorkton.....	Monday afternoon, August 3, and Tuesday morning, August 4.
Canora.....	Tuesday afternoon and evening, August 4.
Humboldt.....	Wednesday afternoon, August 5, and Thursday morning, August 6.
Saskatoon.....	Friday, August 7.
North Battleford.....	Tuesday, August 11.
Wilkie.....	Wednesday, August 12.
Kindersley.....	Thursday afternoon, August 13, and Friday morning, August 14.
Rosetown.....	Friday afternoon and evening, August 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATISTICS BRANCH.

The report for the year 1913 of Mr. T. Cromie, Secretary of Statistics, is now available for distribution and contains, in addition to much valuable general information, a number of tables which show in a manner which is easily grasped the concrete results of the agricultural operations of the year. Many interesting deductions may be made from these tables.

It is shown that in the year 1913 production was greater while general prices were lower than in 1912, for the total value to the producer in 1913 of the products of the farms (excluding live stock) figures out to nearly two and a quarter million dollars less than in 1912, and this in spite of the fact that wheat production increased 4.8 per cent., oats 2.4 per cent. and barley 14.9 per cent.

The quality of the wheat crop may be seen from the fact that the average yield per acre during the last ten years was 18.4 bushels, while in 1913 it was 19.5 bushels. As regards grade, the report shows that the crop of 1913 had a good deal larger proportion of wheat of the higher grades than the crops of 1912 or 1911. These facts, of course, made it doubly unfortunate that the prevailing prices were so low.

Considered as a wheat growing country the Province of Saskatchewan when compared with the twelve states of the Union producing the largest quantity of this grain in 1913, is a long way ahead of its nearest competitor, the state of Kansas. In estimates compiled in December, Saskatchewan's wheat production is given as 112,369,405 bushels, and that of Kansas as

86,983,000. Taking the combined production of wheat, oats, barley and flax, in a comparative table, Saskatchewan also take the first place by a large margin.

In comparing the years 1912 and 1913 it is found, as stated above, that in 1913 the production was more and the price less, but as regards potatoes exactly the reverse is the case. Here it is found that the production was less and the price more, the average yield per acre in 1913 being 158 bushels as against 200 in the previous year, and the price 54 cents as against 39½ cents.

The year 1913 was also remarkable for the very expeditious manner in which the grain was handled by the different railways. The report shows that between September 1 and December 31 no less than 112,656,400 bushels of Saskatchewan grain were inspected. This amount has never before been approached in the time. Several factors contributed to this desirable result, amongst which may be mentioned first the addition of a large quantity of rolling stock to the equipment of the railways, second, the organisation and efficient methods applied to the handling of the traffic, and last, but not least important, the wonderfully fine weather of last fall which permitted threshing and shipping operations to proceed without interruption for an unusually long period.

Valuable tables are also given in the report respecting the live stock of the province, and it is pleasing to note that although there was a small decrease in cattle, every other kind of live stock has largely increased in numbers. An increasing tendency towards mixed farming manifested itself during the year, and the Department of Agriculture has done much to stimulate this feeling.

It is impossible in this notice to refer except in a cursory way to the many valuable features of this report, but it is hoped that it will have a wide circulation amongst business men, farmers and others interested in the records of our agricultural development.

THE LIBRARY.

This year for the first time in its history the Legislative Library is working under favourable conditions. Previous conditions have been unavoidable, but now with plenty of room, with the very fine range of the most modern steel book stacks, its carpeted floors, the appearance of the beautiful long suite of rooms is such that visitors say many kind things which are gratifying to the staff. Still much remains to be done, but the necessary has been granted and the remainder of the year will see considerable expansion and advance.

This will include further furnishing and relatively heavy book buying. The latter will be directed along the line of purchases of practical value to the various executive departments. There is a law library which is stated by competent authorities to have been admirably selected in view of its special objects and this is being further extended. The parliamentary section, both Canadian, English and Colonial, is also getting into excellent shape.

The inauguration of travelling libraries will be an interesting feature and cannot fail to have far reaching results; but too much must not be expected at the start, as great care will be necessary to adopt a system which will be, not a copy of others, but one specially adapted to Saskatchewan conditions.

Another feature is that the archives work which has been so long called for has been taken in hand, and will be steadily proceeded with. The idea is to obtain through the old settlers stories of early days. In this way the history of the settlement of the province will be preserved in a most interesting form. It is intended to cover the whole of the province. A number of stories from the international boundary and Prince Albert districts have already been typed in the rough. A great work also requires doing on the line of documents and records, which will have to be procured from various sources. A mass of these is, however, already in hand waiting to be dealt with.

The travelling libraries and archives are practically new departments and have necessitated additions to the staff. The public libraries of the province will also in future be in connection with the government library instead of the Provincial Secretary's Department as formerly.

It is hoped that the work of encouraging the reading habits of our people will be systematised in a way that will eventually redound very much to the public benefit, and that the library will be made increasingly a practical means for assisting the public life of the province.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The University Senate re-elected Messrs. Angus, Hitchcock and Dixon to the Board of Governors for a fourth term of two years.

The annual convocation elections resulted in the appointment of Bishop Newnham, Mr. G. E. McCraney, M.P., Dr. Low, Principal MacMurchy and Inspector J. H. McKechnie to the Senate and the reappointment of Hon. E. L. Wetmore as chancellor.

The annual convocation was held in May, when Chancellor Wetmore presided and conferred the degrees on the candidates. The guest of honour was President Tory of the University of Alberta, who delivered a very interesting and able address on the "Economic Value of Higher Education."

The following degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—T. F. Marshall, E. M. Weir.

Bachelor of Arts—A. Barr, C. Burke, F. A. Canzi, K. B. Crawford, J. W. Cruickshank, Emma L. Davies, H. M. Elliott, Ethel A. Giffard, D. L. Greene, J. G. Lewis, W. B. Lindsay, F. P. Lloyd, Agnes E. McDermid, D. S. MacMurchy, Agnes W. Moore, Jessie B. Riddell, C. W. Rife, Frances H. Schiltz, F. P. Shorto, Agnes M. Valens.

Bachelor of Science—W. H. Hughes, H. Y. Lewis.

Bachelor of Science in Accounting—J. C. Pope, A. A. M. Dale, T. Grant, O. J. Godfrey, C. V. Gladwell, W. H. Hurley, W. E. Hodge, A. W. Goldie, G. C. Rooke, F. J. Wilson, D. Mowatt, R. B. Masecar, E. T. Bagshaw, J. Neilson, C. E. Walker, J. A. Corble, J. S. Mowatt, K. Scott, L. W. Taylor, W. J. Dawson, T. Law, S. G. Lowthian, A. E. Parker, C. F. Lidster, H. J. Palmason, R. E. Sayce.

Bachelor of Science (ad eundem)—S. Basterfield, G. H. Cutler, A. M. Shaw.

Bachelor of Arts (ad eundem)—Celia W. Collier, Jean G. Gibson, J. M. Stevenson, Margaret O. Washington.

Bachelor of Laws (ad eundem)—T. M. Fraser.

Master of Science (ad eundem)—K. G. MacKay.

Master of Arts (ad eundem)—J. W. Eaton, L. C. Gray, A. E. Hennings, W. P. Thompson.

Mr. F. A. Canzi won the highest honours at graduation, a University gold medal, Macmillan travelling fellowship in physics and the Copland scholarship. Mr. C. W. Rife received high honours and Miss McDermid, Miss Schiltz, Miss Valens and Mr. MacMurchy received honours. Mr. Lloyd was granted distinction. Mr. J. H. Weir is the Rhodes scholar for 1914 to 1917. The Governor General's silver medals were awarded to Mr. C. B. Clark in arts, and Mr. H. F. Quick in agriculture.

The president reported that the attendance for the past year had been 242 in arts and science, 108 in agriculture, 36 in law and 21 in pharmacy, making a total of 407 less 26 who were registered in two faculties, or a net attendance of 381, an increase of 139 over that of the preceding year. The president also reported the appointments made by the Board of Governors at their recent meeting.

The Homemakers' Convention held the last week in May was attended by 120 representatives from the clubs of the province. These clubs have increased in number from 45 in 1913 to 90 in 1914. Addresses were given by club members and by Mrs. Thomas, Miss De Lury, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Mantle, Miss Armstrong, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Dayton, of Manitoba, and representatives of the University staff. The delegates were entertained in the students' residence. The convention was the most instructive and pleasant ever held in the University.

The three weeks' short course in home economics was held in June and attended by twenty-five. Instruction was given by Miss De Lury, Miss Harrison, Miss Frank and Miss Baldwin.

During the same month the three weeks' course in traction engineering was given by Professor Greig. The attendance was less than in the previous year.

The two weeks' course in agriculture for teachers opens in the first week in July, and a considerable attendance is expected. Accommodation will be provided in the residence for those desiring it.

Good progress is being made with the students' residence.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

SINKING FUNDS.

The following paper, which was read by Mr. S. P. Grosch, of the Local Government Board, at the recent convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities, contains so much useful information and advice helpful to municipal authorities that it is felt that its publication in full will be appreciated.

METHODS OF REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF SINKING FUNDS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

S. P. Grosch, Regina.

After a local authority has duly considered the advisability of undertaking work of a permanent nature to be paid for by obtaining a loan by way of debenture to an amount sufficient to pay for the cost of such work, and has carefully considered the estimated lifetime of the work in order that the loan may be repaid within such period, it is then the duty of such local authority to consider and determine the method of repayment to be adopted in each particular case, always keeping in mind the nature of the particular work to be undertaken and paid for out of the proceeds of the loan and the market in which the debenture will probably be sold. This

must be decided upon before the enabling bylaw is passed, as it is in this bylaw that the method of repayment is set out.

It would appear that very little consideration has in the past been given to the method of repayment to be adopted, for this reason I have considered it advisable to draw attention to the various methods of repayment provided for by the several statutes of the province and in a concise manner to consider some of the more essential features of each method as follows:

1. The instalment method.
2. The annuity method.
3. The sinking fund method.

1. The Instalment Method.

According to the instalment method the loan is repaid to the lender by equal annual instalments of principal; interest is at the same time paid on the balance of the loan unpaid. The amount of the annual payments gradually decreases, being somewhat large during the earlier periods and comparatively small during the later periods of the loan, the reason being that the interest charges decrease in proportion as the principal is reduced. This method is merely an arithmetical calculation, involving only a question of simple interest on the amount of the loan from time to time remaining unpaid.

Under this method a loan of \$10,000 repayable in ten years, bearing interest at 6 per cent., would be repayable in the years indicated as follows :

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
1	\$1,000.00	\$600.00	\$1,600.00
5	1,000.00	360.00	1,360.00
10	1,000.00	60.00	1,060.00

The lender's objection to this method is that he is compelled to accept annually a portion of the principal, and that he is therefore obliged to repeatedly reinvest comparatively small amounts.

The ratepayer's objection is that when expensive works are undertaken involving a large loan, the burden of taxation during the earlier periods of the loan is so heavy as to make the undertaking almost prohibitive, while if the burden were equally distributed during the entire period of the loan, it would make the undertaking feasible. This is especially applicable in the case of newly organised districts where the ratepayers are usually comparatively few in number and least able to pay during the earlier period of the loan. This objection cannot apply with equal force to small loans, and on the principle that the burden should be regulated as nearly as may be according to the benefits derived, it would be well in many instances to adopt this method, as it occasionally happens that the ratepayers derive a special benefit from the expenditure while it lasts.

A more valid reason for the adoption of this method is that where the work is of such a nature that the cost of maintenance is likely to be an increasing one during the later periods of the loan, or that an alteration or reconstruction of the works may be necessary, or if the benefits to be derived from the works are likely to diminish during the period of the loan, then the instalment method would appear to be very applicable indeed, unless market conditions are such that by adopting it it would compel a local authority to make too great a sacrifice in the price, which, however,

is seldom or ever the case, and particularly not where comparatively small loans are negotiated.

Owing to the equal annual repayment of the principal from the commencement of the loan this method, as I shall endeavour to show later, calls for the least amount of money to be raised by way of taxes during the period of the loan.

2. The Annuity Method.

The annuity method consists of the repayment of an equal annual instalment of principal and interest combined. The annual amount repaid to the lender consists in the earlier stages of the loan of a comparatively small portion of principal and a comparatively large portion of interest with the portion of principal included in the instalment of repayment gradually increasing and the portion of interest gradually decreasing.

Considering a loan of \$10,000 repayable in ten years with interest at 6 per cent., the amounts of repayment for the respective years indicated would be as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
1	\$ 758.67	\$600.00	\$1,358.67
5	957.81	400.86	1,358.67
10	1,281.77	76.90	1,358.67

The lender is repaid a smaller portion of the principal during the early stages of the loan and a larger portion during the latter stages of the loan than under the instalment method. Reinvestment of principal in a similar manner as under the instalment method is therefore necessary.

The ratepayer's objection under the instalment method that the burden falls most heavily during the early stages of the loan is here removed. The amounts required to be raised annually are equal throughout the entire period of the loan.

This method of repayment will, where the work to be undertaken is one which will involve considerable expense in maintenance, during the later period of the loan, shift the heavier portion of the burden to future ratepayers; where, however, the loan is applied to the purchase of land or the construction of substantial buildings, and the annual charge for maintenance is not likely to increase appreciably during the period of the loan, the annuity method would appear to be the proper method to adopt, provided the benefits are calculated to continue practically unabated throughout the period prescribed for repayment.

This method of repayment is frequently favoured by local authorities at the time of borrowing owing to the opportunity it affords of making the earlier annual repayments lighter than under the instalment method. The fact should, however, not be overlooked, that the later payments will be heavier and that the total amount required for repayment of the loan will be considerably greater than under the instalment method, this being on account of the local authority retaining a larger portion of the principal for a longer period and paying interest thereon.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that both the instalment method and the annuity method, in effect, contain within themselves a sinking fund which bears the same rate of interest as the loan itself. Every time a portion of the principal is repaid, interest on that portion immediately ceases, which, in effect, is the same as setting aside a similar

amount as a sinking fund, which when allowed to accumulate with interest at the same rate as borne by the loan will extinguish the debt at the expiration of the prescribed period. By making such repayments of portions of the principal direct, no expense is incurred on account of reinvestment, and the trouble and risk incident to investment is obviated.

In an endeavour to overcome to some degree the objection that under the instalment and annuity methods the lender is compelled to accept annually a portion of the principal advanced, the method of issuing serial bonds or debentures has been devised. Instead of issuing debentures in such a manner that the number of coupons attached to the debentures will equal the number of annual payments to be made, and each coupon will equal the amount of both principal and interest due in the respective years as indicated on the coupons, debentures are now issued in such a manner that there is one or more debentures for each year during the period of the loan, the amount of the debentures being for the amount of principal repayable in the particular year of maturity indicated on the debenture, or if the amount is large, more than one debenture may be issued for any one year for a portion of the principal due, the total amount of such debentures issued for one year being equal to the amount of principal repayable in that particular year. Coupons for interest only are attached, the number varying with the number of annual payments of interest to be made. Each debenture is complete in itself. Accordingly, on the debenture payable at the end of the first year, one coupon is attached, the second year two coupons, the third year three coupons, and so on from year to year for the number of years over which the loan is spread, the amount of each coupon being the amount of interest due annually on the amount of the particular debenture. Interest is computed at the rate payable on the loan. One of such interest coupons is payable in the year indicated on the face thereof.

According to this method the bond buyer may dispose of one year's debenture or debentures to a single client and if the debentures for each particular year are distributed among as many different clients then the objection that the lender is compelled to accept a portion of the principal annually is overcome, as the client who holds the debenture or debentures payable during, let us say, the seventh year, would obtain interest annually during the seven years and would have the whole amount of the principal repaid at the expiration of the seventh year; similarly each year's debentures would be dealt with during the period of the loan.

The bond buyer has the additional advantage of being able to give his clients a certain number of short or long term debentures as the individual lenders may desire. According to this method of issue the individual debentures resemble a sinking fund debenture in that no portion of the principal is repaid during the term of the debenture. It must be pointed out, however, that if a single client were to purchase and hold as an investment the entire issue the above advantage would not be derived by such client.

3. The Sinking Fund Method.

The sinking fund method provides for the setting aside annually an equal instalment, which by compound interest computed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, will accumulate to such an amount as will

pay off the loan at the end of the prescribed period, interest on the total amount of principal being payable annually or semi-annually as the case may be.

This method differs from both the instalment and annuity methods, in that the lender is not paid back any portion of the principal during the period of the loan. The total amount of the loan being repaid at the expiration of the period during which it is to run. This overcomes the lender's objection in this respect.

The annual amounts raised by taxes to pay into the sinking fund and pay interest each year are equal and in this respect this method is similar to the annuity method, where the burden of the loan is shared by the taxpayer by equal annual instalments. In this respect the reasons for and against such a method as already discussed under the annuity method are applicable here.

In the instalment and annuity methods there is no question as to the rate of accumulation. The amounts are repaid direct to the lender and interest ceases on the amount of principal repaid, therefore the local authority obtains the same rate of interest on repayments as it is paying on the loan itself. According to Saskatchewan statutes, sinking funds are calculated on a 4 per cent. basis.

In order that we may more readily understand the relative cost to the ratepayer of adopting the various methods discussed, let us consider the total amount required to redeem a loan of \$100,000 spread over thirty years and basing the sinking fund at the statutory rate of 4 per cent.

- (1) A loan of \$100,000, 30 years, 5 per cent.

The instalment method.....	\$177,500.00
The annuity method.....	195,154.20
The sinking fund method.....	203,490.30

The above figures show a difference of \$17,654.20 in favour of the instalment method over the annuity method, and a difference of \$25,990.30 in favour of the instalment method over the sinking fund method, also a difference of \$8,336.10 in favour of the annuity method over the sinking fund method.

- (2) A loan of \$100,000, 30 years, 6 per cent.

The instalment method.....	\$193,000.00
The annuity method.....	217,946.70
The sinking fund method.....	233,490.30

The above figures show a difference of \$24,946.70 in favour of the instalment method over the annuity method, and a difference of \$40,490.30 in favour of the instalment method over the sinking fund method, also a difference of \$15,543.60 in favour of the annuity method over the sinking fund method.

- (3) A loan of \$100,000, 30 years, 7 per cent.

The instalment method.....	\$208,500.00
The annuity method.....	241,759.20
The sinking fund method.....	263,490.30

The above figures show a difference of \$33,259.20 in favour of the instalment method over the annuity method, and a difference of \$54,990.30 in favour of the instalment method over the sinking fund method, also a difference of \$21,731.10 in favour of the annuity method over the sinking fund method.

It will be observed that the difference increases as the rate of interest increases; this is due to the spread between the increased rate of interest and the permanent basis of computing the sinking fund at 4 per cent.

The differences are shown on a loan of \$100,000. If the loan is less the difference will be proportionately less and if the loan is greater the difference will be proportionately greater, so if the term of repayment is shorter the difference will be less and if the term of repayment is longer the difference will be greater. When the total debenture indebtedness of some of the local authorities running into the millions is considered the additional cost to the ratepayers assumes large proportions.

In the case of the sinking fund method the difference may be made up by careful administration and investment of the fund, although I regret to say that my attention has been called to the sinking fund of one local authority which was deposited as a savings account in a local bank and earning interest at the rate of only 3 per cent., while the statutory basis of this fund is 4 per cent. This, if allowed to continue, which it was not, would have meant a shortage in the fund, when the time came to repay the loan, unless such shortage were made up in the meantime.

It would therefore appear that for those local authorities that have adopted the sinking fund method for repaying outstanding loans and that desire to reduce the total cost of this method to the ratepayers, investment of the sinking fund is almost a necessity. Ample provision has been made by the Legislature for such investment, and authority has been vested in municipal councils, sinking funds trustees, and the local government board to administer and invest sinking funds.

Taking into consideration the trouble, anxiety and possible loss in connection with the administration and investment of sinking funds, the care and supervision required for their proper administration, the expert knowledge required of officials, the additional cost and expense of investment, the additional cost of the sinking fund method over other methods of repayment, when investment is not made to make up the difference, it would be well for local authorities to consider whether the additional price (if any) which they may obtain for straight term debentures will sufficiently offset the disadvantages of the sinking fund method, especially for the smaller local authorities whose borrowings are seldom of sufficient magnitude to reach the larger markets where the sinking fund method of repayment is almost demanded.

The Administration of Sinking Funds.

In investing sinking funds it should always be remembered that they are trust funds and should be administered as such. The keynote to all investments should be security rather than large returns. It is really money set aside for the holder of the debentures in order that he may rest assured that when the time for repayment arrives there will be sufficient money ready and waiting to retire the loan. It is a fund that when invested should be in securities of like safety to the original loan itself.

The investments should not be restricted to one kind of security, but should be in different kinds of securities not centred in one locality, but spread over as large an area as possible. Personally, I am very much in favour of investing in the debentures of other municipalities, school

districts, and government securities, rather than in mortgages. If mortgages are taken at all they should be taken on only gilt-edge revenue producing properties, with a limit of approximately one-third of the appraised value of the property. The mortgages should be taken preferably on lands outside the limits of the local authority making the investment, in order that the investing area may be extended and all local feeling removed.

Generally speaking a mortgage is not as safe an investment as a municipal bond, which has all the taxing powers behind it, and is a first charge on all rateable property, and is therefore prior to the mortgage itself. If taxes are not paid the mortgagee must advance or cause to be advanced the amount of such taxes to protect his security, and in making payment of taxes the mortgagee is in part assisting the municipality in paying its bond indebtedness. Moreover, I am informed by reliable authorities that, although there are occasional delinquents who have not paid their debenture coupons as promptly as might be desired, since the inception of the province there has not been a single municipal or school bond repudiated. I cannot make the same statement in respect to mortgage investments.

When investments are made in such a manner as to spread over an area, little less in extent than provincial, the security then becomes, in respect to area, an almost provincial security; and if loss were sustained in any particular locality it would not wipe out the fund, as would be the case if all were invested in that particular locality.

In this province a large portion of the indebtedness of local authorities has been incurred during the last decade. Sinking funds have been accumulating for a comparatively short period. Local authorities have not as yet been called upon to handle large amounts for investment; these amounts will increase from year to year, and will bring with them more difficult problems for solution in respect to their administration. Up to the present I believe no mistakes have been made which are unsurmountable, but that sinking funds generally have been administered with care and with a view to safety; let us not forget, however, that like the credit of individuals, municipal credit rests upon confidence and such confidence rests upon the performance by local authorities of the obligations which they have undertaken, the businesslike manner in which they consider the repayment of their loans, the method in which they administer their sinking funds and conduct their affairs at large.

VITAL STATISTICS, MAY, 1914.

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Regina.....	92	36	31
Moose Jaw.....	47	31	22
Saskatoon.....	78	22	18
Prince Albert.....	39	3	16
North Battleford.....	21	7	5
Weyburn.....	16	4	1
Swift Current, April and May.....	22	19	15
Rest of province.....	315 1,170	122 171	102 256
Total, May, 1914.....	1,485	293	358
Total, May, 1913.....	1,358	385	389

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS.

Premier—HON. WALTER SCOTT.
 Clerk of the Council—J. W. McLEOD.
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—S. SPENCER PAGE.
 Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk—R. W. SHANNON, M.A.
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 Dairy Commissioner—W. A. WILSON. Bureau of Statistics—T. CROMIE. Bureau
 of Labour—T. M. MOLLOY. Live Stock Commissioner—J. C. SMITH, B.S.A. Re-
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 Associations—W. W. THOMSON, B.S.A. Bacteriologist and Provincial Analyst—G. A.
 CHARLTON, M.D., C.M. Editor Public Service Monthly—W. E. H. STOKES.

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Attorney General—HON. A. TURGEON, B.A., K.C. Deputy Attorney General—
 T. A. COLCLOUGH, B.A., K.C. Law Officer—E. T. BUCKE, B.A. Liquor License
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 C.E. Chief Sanitary Inspector—THOS. WATSON, A.R.S.I. Inspector of Camps—
 J. SYMONDS.

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 Branch—B. RAYMOND PHILBRICK. Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers—R. N. BLACK-
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 Can. Soc. C.E. Director of Surveys—M. B. WEEKES, D.L.S., S.L.S. Assistant
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Minister—HON. J. A. CALDER, B.A., LL.D. Deputy Minister—D. C. McNAB.

DEPARTMENT OF TELEPHONES

Minister—HON. GEORGE BELL. Deputy Minister—D. C. McNAB. Chief
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 Rural Telephones—W. J. PATTERSON.

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 PERRING TAYLOR. Acting Provincial Auditor—G. L. HOPKINS.

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Provincial Secretary—HON. A. TURGEON, B.A., K.C. Deputy Provincial Secretary
 and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—E. J. WRIGHT. Superintendent of Insur-
 ance—ARTHUR E. FISHER, B.A. Censor of Moving Pictures—W. MCKAY OMAND,
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